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FROM 'HARMONY' TOWN

SCHOOLS FROM THE CITY OF 'HARMONIOUS' RELATIONS

New Dayton Labor Shimmers Combine Business With Pleasure—Giving One Another Pointers—Cochrane Warns Bosses Against Socialism.

Special to The Daily People.

Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 16.—Despite the fact that this city has been heralded far and wide as the spot, par excellence, where "harmony" between master and wage-slave reigned supreme, the exploiters here have found it necessary to organize themselves into an Employers' Association in order to be the better prepared to meet any attempt of their "harmonious" employees to obtain better conditions.

Dayton, by the way, is the home of the National Cash Register's "betterment" plan, the scheme of offering prizes for inventions or suggestions for improvements in machinery, the invention or improvement to be of course the property of the company. We have had ideal cottages built for us, flower beds and fountains, lunch rooms in the factory and many other things, all thoroughly advertised in the capitalist and reform press, just to show how "harmonious" we were, a veritable living illustration of the lion and the lamb lying down in peace together, with the lamb still on the outside. Till one day the news was flashed forth: "strikes and boycotts in Dayton," and the beautiful illusion vanished—and the dreamers awoke to a realization that the class struggle manifests itself in the whole capitalist world, not even excepting "harmonious" Dayton.

To return to the Employers' Association which exists here, as above stated. This body recently held its January meeting at the Beckel House, the meeting being preceded by a banquet or banquet at which they invited prominent labor leaders from various parts of the country. The existence of this and like associations, the holding of this gathering and the banquet, indicated in the eyes of the capitalist class here and elsewhere, not only recognize the existence of the class struggle, but also are aware who it is in the ranks of the working class that recognizes its existence and acts in conformity with the logical requirements of such recognition.

At the Dayton pow-wow, "men of national prominence in the industrial world," as the report in a local paper, the Daily News puts it, were present, including D. M. Parry, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, Thomas H. Cochrane, of the National Economic League of New York. Parry, in his speech, made some reference to the growing tendency of the working class to absorb Socialist ideas, but it remained for Cochrane to show his hand on that point and give away the fact that this is the specter they all dread. That is not a ghost, but a stern reality was pointed out with emphasis by the New Yorker, who tried to impress upon his fellow-pirates that the growth of Socialism is an alarmingly tangible thing which will have to be counted upon.

He dilated at length and laid stress upon the fact that it is not the working class organized in trade unions as they have known them in the past that they have now to fear and prepare to fight against, but the working class organized as class-conscious Socialists is what they will find themselves up against in the future.

A trustworthy acquaintance of your correspondent was present during the speeches, and from him this information was obtained. The capitalist press, true to the interests of its owners, while it published the greater part of Parry's speech, left out all reference to Cochrane's warning against Socialism, by referring to him in but one paragraph as follows:

"Thomas H. Cochrane, member of the executive committee of the National Economic League of New York, was next called upon and spoke for twenty minutes upon the purposes and aims of the league and how the league's work was being received by employers and employees in all parts of the country. The league, he said, had just entered upon a campaign of education for not only the employers, but the employees as well, and the efforts put forth are meeting with much success everywhere."

The following are extracts from President Parry's speech, containing the only portions of it in which he referred to Socialism:

"It is the purpose of the National Association of Manufacturers to wage a fight against organized labor, but rather to build up a counter organization strong enough to combat various iniquitous demands that have crept into the labor movement. There are two great factors in production—capital and labor—and to ascertain the interests of both are identical. Admitting the right of organization means, then, the organization of both

WEEKLY PEOPLE

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CLEVELAND S. L. P.

ENTERS SPRING CAMPAIGN WITH FULL TICKET.

Adopts Set of Resolutions On Municipal Issues And Analyzes Capitalist Parties And Interests—An Enthusiastic Convention.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 11.—Section Cleveland, Socialist Labor Party, met in convention assembled at 3 p. m. in this city to-day. The convention was called to order by Organizer James Matthews. P. C. Christensen was elected chairman, James Matthews, secretary. A committee on resolutions was elected as follows: John D. Goerke, Paul Decker and Richard Koepfel.

The following were elected a committee on nominations: Jos. Reiman, Fred Brown and William J. Howell.

While the committees were out, John Kircher addressed the convention upon the "independence" of the working class of the United States. Kircher characterized the much vaunted independence as a farce. He showed how dependent the workmen are under the present system and cited the control of the capitalist class as an example. Kircher pictured in a most vivid way the sufferings of our class arising out of this dependence, especially those, the miners.

Kircher also showed clearly that the Social Democrats or so-called "Socialist" party had run the end of its tether and that disintegration had set in, leaving it with a big elephant on its hands with which it does not know what to do. Their large vote which went up like a rocket will come down like a stick, owing to their corruption and fusion. He was interrupted several times by great applause.

The committee on resolutions presented the following, which was received and adopted unanimously:

Resolutions.
The Socialist Labor Party of Cleveland, O., in convention assembled, in order to the national platform of the Party as an instrument upon the enforcement of which depends the possibility of permanently improving the social and economic condition of the working class, and securing its emancipation from wage-slavery.

We endorse and approve of the attitude of The Daily, Weekly and Monthly People and the Socialistiche Arbeiter Zeitung, the official press of the party. They alone in the realm of journalism, deserve the respect and support of the working class.

We furthermore endorse the attitude of the Socialist Labor Party toward pure and simple trades unionism. No organization through its membership may be composed of wage-workers, that proclaims the possibility of peaceful relationship toward the employing class to whose interest it is to exploit the working class to the fullest possible extent, can be of any benefit to those who must sell their labor power for wages. The relationship between the oppressor and the oppressed is not one of diplomacy, but one of a bitter, irrepressible class-struggle. And, all so-called labor leaders who control pure and simple trades unions, who advocate peaceful methods whereby an oppressed class should extricate itself from under the heel of its oppressors, are but aiding capitalist interests. Whether they be consciously intriguing or unconsciously ignorant of economic laws, by advocating harmony between capital and labor, they are but betraying the interests of the working class. The only economic organization that recognizes the class-struggle is the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance.

But the economic struggle between the producing working class and the non-producing capitalist class finds definite expression in the political effort to control the powers of government. The development of industry from small to large productive effort has divided our exploiters themselves into two hostile camps; the one constantly on the ascendancy toward an evermore powerful aggregation of capital organized into trusts and corporations; the other, the middle class, becoming evermore obsolete as a factor in industry and commerce.

Due to its economic power, the upper tier of the capitalist class is gaining an ever stronger position in the government through its political champion, the Republican party. Due to its consequent dictatorship in political affairs it is hastening the progressive concentration of the instrument of production into ever fewer hands. Against this the struggling middle class is but a disappearing factor, a mere evidence of the progressive development of capitalism toward an inevitable revolutionary climax.

The Democratic party promises, if elected into power, to bring back the good old days of the past; to use the political powers of government in the interests of small enterprises in their struggle against organized large capital. All of its issues and so-called principles are reactionary and historically and economically inconsistent. It rants against trusts—yet praises the technical and mechanical development of the instruments of labor which alone makes trusts not only possible but inevitable, not to say necessary. It joins in the praise of the American predominance in the world's market and in the same breath denounces imperialism. It upholds the capitalist system of production, that robs the working class of the major portion of the wealth which it alone creates, yet it attempts to save itself from the evil consequences that await the less successful exploiter of labor. Past experience has proven that when in power, the Democratic party, as well as the Republican, will use the police, the militia and the courts against the working class, when through a strike it attempts to better its condition.

Against these political forces of capitalism and all their ramifications, in the shape of reform movements, that also uphold the present system but make fruitless attempts to eradicate some of its evil effects, the Socialist Labor Party stands arrayed as the political champion of the working class. It does not, like other political parties, claim to represent all the people. With the economic antagonism that does exist under capitalism, between the buyers and sellers of labor power, between the exploiters and the exploited, no social or political peace is possible, except to the disadvantage of the working class. Recognizing this fact, the Socialist Labor Party represents the interests of the working class against those of the capitalist class. The following are its tenets and final aims:

To the producer belongs the product of his toil; but to-day the tools of production and distribution are the private property of the few and the producers of wealth, operating these tools, receive but an insignificant part of the wealth which they create. As long as private ownership in these tools is maintained the economic and social condition of the working class cannot be permanently improved; but, to the contrary, the tendency exists for an ever more precarious existence, to which the swelling ranks of the unemployed and the thousands of guests at charity's Christmas table, give ample testimony. We, therefore, demand that all the means of production and distribution become the social property of society instead of the few.

Lastly we declare that the Socialist Labor Party is the only party whose claim to strive for Socialism is justified and attested to by its political actions and uncompromising tactics. The so-called "Socialist" party is but a counter movement to distract the working class from the logical course that leads towards its liberation.

In entering the municipal campaign, the Socialist Labor Party wishes to make its standpoint clear upon municipal politics by submitting to the wage-workers of Cleveland, O., the following resolution:

Whereas, in order to gain the support of the working class for their respective interests, the political parties of capitalism will maintain that municipal politics has nothing in common with national or State issues, that the administration of local affairs depends upon the honesty and capabilities of the individual candidates, that certain beneficial aims for the working class of a respective municipality can be achieved by the enactment of local reform measures and

Whereas, the events of the past year have proven that the State administration can dominate municipal governments to the extent of even ousting it entirely, a precedent that can and will be followed whenever capitalist interests deem it advisable; furthermore, as the Supreme Court of the State was utilized to overthrow the eight-hour day labor clause in local public contracts; and as the courts outside of the jurisdiction of city government could and did enjoin the now deposed city council from interfering with established street railway interests; and as a movement is on foot to place one of the most potent powers of the State, its militia, under command of the national government, all of which proves that, in the wake of the concentration of capitalist interests in the economic field follows the concentration of the political power of the dominant class toward the center of the national government, therefore be it

Resolved, That local politics cannot be divorced from national or State issues; that the honesty or fitness of the individual cannot rise above the class-interests of the party whose interests he is pledged to uphold; and, be it further

Resolved, That the only method whereby immediate relief can be received for the working class, pending the final abolition of capitalism is not a fragmentary advocacy of palliatives, such as municipal coal yards, free school books, free medical attendance of the poor, the employment of idle workers at public improvements at the expense of the capitalist taxpayers, etc., but a clear, class-conscious, revolutionary aim at the final goal, the capture of all the political powers of the nation. Only such an attitude on the part of the working class will force the capitalist powers to this dilemma: to either submit to the dictates of a municipality that might fall into the hands of the working class, to relieve its sufferings at the unequalled

KANGAROOS CORNERED

MADE TO SHOW THEIR HAND AT CHICAGO S. L. P. MASS MEETING.

Defeated in Their Endeavors to Break It Up One of Them Threatens to Assassinate Dr. Leon—When Told to Try It He Flinches—Strangers' Eyes Opened.

Chicago, Illinois, January 18.—To-day was a great day here. In the morning the State convention of the Socialist Labor Party convened and adjourned to continue its session to-morrow. A public mass meeting was held in the afternoon which was productive of great results. The meeting was held in Horan's Hall, and was of prime agitational value. It brought out the character of the bogus Socialist party, better known as the Kangaroos. The assembly was addressed by W. W. Cox of Collinsville, Illinois, and Daniel DeLeon of New York.

The meeting made clear the fact that there was complete harmony existing between the Kangaroos and the bogus Socialist party. The two sets acted in harmony in the endeavor to break up the meetings, but needless to say they failed to do that. Another thing that was made clear was that the leaders of the bogus Socialist party feel the cold iron of the Socialist Labor Party's exposure of their crookedness and that they feel beaten. They acted at and after the meeting like rats rendered demoralized by being caught.

One of them rushed at DeLeon after the meeting shouting: "You will be dead within two years."

DeLeon asked him: "Do you mean physically dead?"

The infuriated bogus party man answered: "Yes, you will be killed."

Again DeLeon asked: "Do you mean to assassinate me?" And the answer was: "Yes."

He was told by DeLeon to try it. Both the strangers and the decent members of the "Socialist" party had their eyes very much opened by this episode. Not a few of them expressed to DeLeon their disgust at the conduct of their party. The questions that were put and the way the "Socialist" party members squirmed under the lash of the answers were exposures in themselves.

expense of capitalist interests, or, by its blind opposition, hasten the day on which will begin a new era in the progress of civilization, the inauguration of the Socialist Republic.

The committee on nominations recommended the following which was nominated unanimously:

Municipal Ticket.

Mayor, John D. Goerke.
City solicitor, Andrew Gessner.
City treasurer, John Heidenreich.
City auditor, P. C. Christensen.
President of City Council, Richard Koepfel.

Councilmen-at-large: Fred Gitman, Charles Frank, Robert Zilmer, Herman Alzhorn, Edward Keim and Herman Steig.

Members of public service: Brower G. Margeson, Gust. Weickert and Harry Barburd.

Constables: Herman Diersch, Robert Boehm, Herman Shebhart, William Schultz, George Fuerst, Carl Miller and George Dechant.

Police judge, Elmer Malmsten.
Police clerk, August Miller.

Justices of the Peace: Fred Brown and Fred Dechant.

School Council: Harry Wagner, John Kuhn, George Bickensdorfer and Lizzie E. Christensen.

City Council: First Ward, Joe. Reiman; Second Ward, Edward Hauser; Fifth Ward, Paul Dinger; Sixth Ward, William Zilmer; Seventh Ward, John Kircher; Eighth Ward, James Matthews; Twelfth Ward, John Hancley; Fifteenth Ward, Louis Buchwald; Sixteenth Ward, Rudolph Boehm; Seventeenth Ward, Henry Foerster; Twentieth Ward, Henry L. Nuhn.

Moved and carried that these resolutions and ticket be sent to the Party press for publication.

Moved that the city executive committee be empowered to fill all vacancies that may arise, carried.

Moved that the resolutions and the ticket be printed as our spring campaign leaflet, carried.

In view of the fact that the party of many names became an official party at the last election and has openly boasted they will restrain us from appearing on the ballot, the city executive committee was instructed to engage an attorney if necessary. It was also instructed to have a sufficient number of petition lists ready with names of nominations printed on for next Sunday.

FOR NEW JERSEY COMRADES.

To the S. L. P. of New Jersey, Greeting:

Section South Hudson at its last regular meeting, held Sunday, January 11, adopted a resolution on State Committee form of organization, to be presented to the State Convention which meets in February. The Press Committee of the section was instructed to set forth the reasons for the adoption of the resolution and to send them to The Daily and Weekly People for publication. In doing so the section has no desire to open a discussion of the matter in the Party press, but solely for the purpose of having the proposition discussed by the sections, so that delegates to the convention may come prepared to intelligently voice the sentiment of their organizations.

The resolution referred to, is to the effect, that the State Committee be reorganized on the plan in vogue before the present form was adopted. That is, whereas at present the State Committee is composed entirely of members belonging to the local organization in the city or county which is the seat of the State Committee, we favor a Committee composed of one delegate from each organized county, the secretary and the treasurer to be nominated and elected by a referendum vote of the party membership throughout the State. These officers to have an advisory voice but no vote in the committee.

Under the present form of organization the State Committee, which is at present located in Hudson county, is in a measure out of touch with the organization in other counties. We are not desirous of entering into a discussion as to where the fault lies, if fault there be, we simply wish to emphasize the fact, that under the old form of county representation the State Committee was a more efficient body than it has been since.

In our State the great industrial cities, in which our organization is strongest, are within easy distance of each other, with Newark as the center. Under the old style of State Committee organization, meetings were well and promptly attended and the sections were in close and constant touch each with the other. The work of the State Committee in unorganized places was then much more efficient than at present because of the help extended by the sections in territory adjacent to that in which the State Committee was working. But the great benefit of the old form of organization was its ability to keep all the sections up to one standard of activity and the keeping of them in close touch with each other. There has been a serious falling away in the number of readers of the Party's official organ, The Weekly People, since the present form of State Committee was adopted. Sections no longer report monthly on Party press as was once the rule.

In the last campaign we had no candidates in many unorganized counties in which we had formerly polled votes. Under the old form of State Committee it was possible to have nominations made in unorganized counties, as the committee saw to it that its members had their respective sections look after the work in neighboring counties, while the committee itself looked after the work in counties without the sphere of such influence. While the present committee did what it could in this direction, it was unable to accomplish what formerly the closer co-operation of all the effective forces had done.

One drawback to the old form of organization was that the committee, which then as now had but a very limited income, had to pay the traveling expenses of its delegates and officers. This amounted to nearly \$3 per meeting. The trolley system which now connects the cities has reduced the cost of traveling between them materially, and we would suggest that the local organizations pay the traveling expenses of their delegates, while the State Committee pays those of its officers only.

We favor Newark as the seat of the State Committee, not only because that city is central but, for the reason that there is a permanent headquarters there, in which the Essex County Socialist Club would no doubt allow the State Committee the free use of a room as they did before.

In closing this statement we wish to call the attention of the comrades to the fact, that for a State so highly developed industrially as ours, the movement is not what it should be and consequently the vote also is far short of what it should be. It is about time that we put this State back in the place in the S. L. P. column which it once occupied, we have been lagging long enough. We ask the sections to give our proposition thorough consideration as we believe the change will benefit the movement.

Press Committee,
Section South Hudson, N. J.
Jersey City, January 12.

BOSTON FAIR.

Grand Event Arranged for Benefit of Daily People.

Special to The Daily People.
Boston, Mass., Jan. 16.—Recognizing the noble and earnest efforts being made by comrades in various parts of the country to render financial assistance to the party's official organ, The Daily People, and help put it on a firm footing as soon as possible, and realizing it to be clearly their duty to join hands in the same good work, the comrades of this vicinity have arranged for the holding of an event that promises to be the most successful affair of its kind ever held in Massachusetts.

CALIFORNIA'S PARADOX

A LABOR PARTY MADE UP OF UNIONS THAT SHALL HAVE NO CONNECTION WITH IT.

Most Remarkable Gymnastic Feats at the Los Angeles State Federation of Labor Convention—G "Socialist" Influence.

San Francisco, Cal.
convention of the California Federation of Labor, held at the 8th and 9th of this month, special attention as one of the most remarkable gymnastic performances of the present century. But skillful feats there interest to the gratifying to know mooted questions of

was settled in this note worthy convention, and by a device as astonishing to the ordinary mind as it was satisfactory to those directly concerned.

A new constitution was brought before the Federation article XIII of which read as follows: "First: The California State Federation of Labor urges the formation of a State union labor party separate and apart from regular unions. Second: After the formation of such party no party politics shall be discussed in any convention of this body." After much hot discussion this article, slightly amended so as to leave out all mention of the union labor party, was adopted. So now the matter is finally decided and both sides of the long controversy have won. The unions are to organize a State political party "separate and apart" from themselves and afterwards are to refrain from discussing the action of that party. The unions are to be in politics "separate and apart" from themselves but there is to be "no politics in the unions." The old story of the man walking on both sides of the fence is fully illustrated here. All the time-worn paradoxes, even the famous antinomies of Kant himself fall into insignificance before this new logic of the 20th century.

A so-called State labor party will probably arrive, but neglected by the main body of the unions, its make-up will be so distinctly middle class as to make it practically no labor party at all. It will, however, be radical enough to entirely obliterate the would-be "Socialist" party.

And this in Los Angeles, where the so-called Socialist party is the most dominant, and where its fusion with the trades unions has been more and more open and shameless than in any other part of the State. But in spite of the paradoxical character of the new political stand of the State Federation of Labor, it is easy to predict the nature of its influence upon the labor movement here.

ton street, Boston. A large number of valuable presents have been received for the fair which will continue for three days, beginning at 4 p. m. on Thursday, January 29, and closing at midnight on Saturday, January 31. The admission fee has been placed at the small amount of 10 cents.

The entertainment portion of the program will be such as will be worth while going to hear. On the list will be noticed The Danish Singing Chorus "Brage," and The Scandinavian Singing Chorus. Lovers of good singing who have heard the excellent rendering of revolutionary and other songs, by both the above, will need no second invitation to induce them to be present where they are to appear. The singing of comic songs by Henry G. Schraff, will be another enjoyable feature.

With the addition of Carl Meyer as tenor solo, and Sam Friedman as baritone solo, the vocal part of the program will excel anything hitherto presented at an S. L. P. fair in this State. As to the instrumental part, it is well known that there is always a good piano in Investigator Hall, and with comrades Gus and Max Kleindienst as violin and cornet soloists to take part in the concert feature, and Doherty's orchestra to discourage the inspiring strains of the "Blue Danube" and other like enchanting airs for the delectation of the votaries of Terpsichore, there can be no question about the success of this feature. Besides the dancing each evening there will also be various games in connection with the fair which will add to the general interest and amusement.

It is desired that all comrades, sympathizers and readers of the party press in greater Boston and vicinity, display their interest to the movement and show the sincerity of their desire to see the position of The Daily People and through it the party strengthened, by making sure to attend the fair and do all they can to assist in making it the grand success which it deserves to be.

Press Committee.

SHOE WORKERS REVOLT

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN ANSWER TO THE QUESTION "WHO ARE THE UNION WRECKERS?"

Tobin's Infamous Circular to the Manufacturers, Organizing Shops Regard- less of Conditions, Hours, or Wages, and Promising to Prevent Strikes and Supply Scabs, if "Union Stamp" is Adopted.

Special to The Daily People.

Lynn, Mass., Jan. 17.—In a recent article, printed in The People, (Daily, Sunday), December 21; Weekly, December 27, we took occasion, under the caption, "Who Are the Union Wreckers?" to point out some of the scabby work of Tobin Boot and Shoe, aided by its allies, the "generate kangaroo." As on between the Tobin and the Cutters Union, Knights of Labor, with the Shoe Workers' Protective Union as its partner against the rule of Tobin, we be- come very much in order—more light on this scabby, "Lieutenant" of capitalism, methods which he and his em- ployees are "nobly waging the class struggle."

The Lynn shoe workers, or more properly, the Lynn shoe cutters, have refused to stand any longer for Tobin. They have repudiated all agreements between the Knights of Labor cutters, Local Assembly 3062, and the boot and shoe workers' union, and notified Tobin to that effect.

As a result the Knights of Labor have effected an alliance with the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, which controls the turned workmen of Essex county, (Lynn, Salem, Marblehead and Haverhill). It then went to work and organized a local assembly of cutters in Haverhill, taking its members from the disaffected members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

The fight, which is of long standing, had its inception in the winter of 1900, in the D. A. Donovan factory in this city. Tobin granted this firm the union stamp. The Knights of Labor controlled the cutting room. Tobin started a new factory in his organization. A strike followed, with the result that an agreement was reached between the Knights of Labor and the highlanders.

Evidently, Tobin made this agreement for the purpose of saving his skin at the time, and the Knights of Labor were foolish enough to take him seriously, thanks to the false conception of the labor movement, which pure and simple-ness has instilled in the heads of the rank and file.

This agreement was broken, ere the ink with which it was written was dry, and has been repeatedly broken since, with the result that the cutters took the stand mentioned above.

We give below a sample of the work which Tobin is doing for the bosses. Bear in mind that this is the same John F. Tobin, who in 1900 said, "The Socialist Labor Party is the only party in the United States which firmly proclaims the emancipation of the working class, which cannot be fused with, side-tracked, or dislodged, but insists on the overthrow of the wage system and the establishment of the Socialist commonwealth. Workingmen of all countries unite!"

When Tobin was saying the above he was a trusted and clear-headed member of the Socialist Labor Party; now, he is a kangaroo labor fakir of the dirtiest kind, as the following document over his own signature will show:

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION.

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, 434 Albany Building, Telephone, "Oxford"—109.

John F. Tobin, general president; O. L. Levy, general vice-president; C. L. Baine, general secretary-treasurer.

"Boston, Mass., August 30, 1902.

To Shoe Manufacturers:

The long continued and rapid development of the demand for union stamps, shoes having convinced the shoe trade generally that the union stamp proposition is something more than a passing fad, we venture to address this circular to you, suggesting that you immediately investigate the conditions under which the union stamp may be issued and thus place yourselves in line to take advantage of the best selling factor in the shoe trade.

In view of the fact that you can use the stamp without in any way surrendering control of your business or placing yourself at the least disadvantage, either as to wages or otherwise, there appears to be no good reason why you should not secure the use of the union stamp immediately, which you can do by addressing a letter to the undersigned, who will be pleased to furnish you with all necessary information.

We have made the splendid record of having gone through the last four years, without the violation of a single contract and without a strike in any department in any factory throughout

this entire country where the union stamp is used and we are pursuing the policy that our future depends upon, strict compliance with the letter and spirit of our contracts.

"Our unbroken record of unbroken contracts is one that we are proud of and it offers you the best guarantee possible that it is perfectly safe to do business with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of to-day, no matter what may have been your disappointments in doing business with any past organization in the shoe trade.

"We stand ready to take your factory at its existing scale of wages and issue our union stamp under an arbitration contract, which absolutely protects you against a labor dispute or stoppage of work, and protects you against being required to pay above the market rate of wages.

"We can organize any factory in any locality and without changing the personnel of the employers and without loss of time.

"Our rapidly increasing membership and revenue increases the advertising campaign for stamped shoes, which insures stability and most significant of all the shoe jobbers are now giving preference to union stamped shoes because they sell best and are offered at the market prices.

"Kindly let us hear from you with a view of getting your factory in operation so that you can use the union stamp before the next year.

"Respectfully yours,
"John F. Tobin,
"General President."

Now, gentle reader, do you wonder after reading the above circular letter sent out by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union to the shoe manufacturers of the United States and Canada, that the members of the Socialist Labor Party, and the Alliance men of the land, pronounce Tobin, as one of the organized scabbers and of the kangaroos who aid him as a slimy degenerate crew of human buzzards, who seek to profit is brought to our class by capitalism on the suffering and anguish which and its Janissaries?

Perhaps some stupid marsupial may say that this is a "Daily People lie." To such we will say, the original copy is in the possession of the writer and can be produced as soon as these degenerates give vent to the objections of their crooked minds, which are as crooked as their hearts are black, and their hearts, like that of Tobin's, are as black, and false as Hell itself. All along the line you will find the kangaroo "Socialist," from "Hot air" Silverman, and "Christian Socialist" Gad Martindale of Rochester, N. Y., to "Armory Building" Carey, and Scates, the walking delegate of the States Union in Haverhill, taking up the cudgels for this scabby pack.

It is so everywhere! Lynn is no exception. Yesterday I got onto a marsupial with a small gimlet, and a brain like a hard-boiled tomato, he has been "boring from within" in the Tobin union and he started to show the writer where "yon fellows are wrong in your attitude towards Tobin." It took less than two minutes to put him to rest. He is a sample of them all. There is something in both the pure and simple union, and the kangaroo "Socialist" party which seizes upon the dupes, if he remains a dupe long enough, and warps him into not only a dupe but into an out and out crook. The aforementioned gentleman with the gimlet is an illustration, one amongst hundreds that the writer has met with all over the State. Their "union" and their "party" is reflected through their brain which is so crooked that it would break the back of a snake to follow its course.

We have already shown by the circular letter of Tobin, to the bosses, the methods employed by him to corral the human chattels in which he deals. It is now in order to show and by equally specific documents, evidence of the first order, over the signature of officials of the Tobin outfit how these dupes are treated once they are corralled by this crew whose methods smell to heaven.

The first of these documents is from the kangaroo lieutenant of Tobin, in Rochester, N. Y., the "Christian" Socialist, Gad Martindale, and was given to one of the dupes who was on a pilgrimage to Lynn. It speaks for itself, as does the one which follows it, which was given to the same man by another one of Tobin's "Trusties" "Bill" Jackman, who is also a kangaroo, and, at that time, the walking delegate of the highlanders in this city. This is Martindale's effusion:

"Subordinate to the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, International headquarters, 434 Albany Building, Boston Mass."

"Corresponding secretary, G. Martindale."

dale, local union 15, address, No. 17 Andrews street.

"Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1902.
"W. Jackman, Eastern Hall, Lynn, Mass.

"Dear Sir and Bro.:

"The bearer, Brother A. Bowlskin, is O. K., and has been up against a tough game for several moons. Do what you can for him. I wish you to collect \$10 from him and forward same to me.
"Of course, he will have to pay in weekly installments. I know you are not a 'debt collector,' only a 'due collector,' but don't you care.

"Regards to all the boys and yourself.
"Fraternally,
"G. Martindale."

This is what the "Bro." who is still up against a "tough game" got:

"Subordinate to the Boot and Shoe Workers', affiliated with American Federation of Labor, International Headquarters, 434 Albany Building, Boston, Mass.

"Joint council, No. 4, Lynn, Mass.
"John Ronald, secretary, headquarters, No. 34 Andrew street.

"Lynn, Mass.—1902.

"Friend John—

"This will introduce you to the worst bum that ever struck Lynn. He wants me to pay his way back to Rochester. Can't see it that way. He wants me to write a recommendation to you. This is the best that I can do for him.

"Fraternally,
"W. J. Jackman.
"P. S. He is a friend of Gad Martindale's."

When the gentleman from Rochester, arrived in Lynn, he immediately proceeded to the headquarters, and presented his "introduction" from Martindale to Jackman. The envelope was sealed; Jackman took it, wrote another and told the "Brother" to present it to Tobin; "the other" is the second document in the series as shown above. When Jackman gave the pilgrim from Rochester a sealed letter, instead of aid, he became somewhat distrustful. Some S. L. P. men got onto it and got him to open the letter, which he did, with the result that the letters were photographed for future use.

What happened to the "Brother" from Rochester afterwards deponent knows not.

There are some incredulous Thomases amongst the workers, who will argue Kangaroo like, that, admitting all this to be true, that there is just a chance to save the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union by changing the men in control. To these we will say such is not true, the fact must not be overlooked that the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, like all other pure and simple unions is organized on the corrupt principles of capital and labor are brothers.

While it is true in a certain sense that Tobin made the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, it is also true that the union made Tobin what he is to-day, the chief fakir in the ranks of the organized Scabbers of America.

While the rank and file dabble in pure and simpledom, nothing but shipwreck awaits their hopes. Pure and simpledom is hopelessly corrupt it is to-day the buffer used by capitalism to break the strength of the giant, labor. There is but one hope for the working class now groping its way through the dark night of wage slavery, that is, squash the pure and simple union, and its capitalist and Kangaroo candle bearers, and organize our class lines in the only organizations of the working class, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party, and put an end to fakirism by putting an end to its cause, the principles of old style unionism.

As the ladder up which mankind has climbed on the journey towards civilization is the perfect tool of production, so it is that the workers must discard the rotten hulk of pure and simpledom, for the more perfect union, the only one which can avail them in these days of concentration, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, thus paving the way towards their emancipation, showing therein the only way in which capitalism can be fought, the way now adopted by the sensible workers everywhere, the way of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party.

To-day the pure and simple union is used to keep the workers in check so that they may be robbed by the capitalist class, as is evidenced by all the recent strikes of any magnitude. The chief efforts of the fakirs who run the "union" is to form in conjunction with Mark H. Hanna, or some other equally capitalistic fencer of labor Civic Federations, whereby the rank and file may be robbed in the shop. Boston, San Francisco, the coal miners' strike, the Tobin union are eloquent witnesses of the truth of this assertion. So "Bumash from within" instead of the Kangaroo death rattle of "Bore from within" must be the order of the day, if the working class is to occupy that high plane which alone can insure freedom—the Socialist Republic.

The revolt is now won in Lynn. Haverhill is sure to fall in line. Brockton will probably follow with perhaps other places of less importance. Which ever way it goes, one thing is sure, the rank and file, if their eyes are kept open will learn much of the scabby ways of the "labor lieutenant" and the scabbiest Kangaroo candle bearers of these human vampires, and the Alliance Party members if this region will see to it that no stone is left unturned in bringing home to the workers the true meaning of the situation and the only way out.

Let us hope they will see the light and thus become potential factors, instead of blind actors in the drama which

is now being acted. Let us hope that they will see the truth, and act up to its requirements by becoming members of the only organization which can rightly style itself the "Trade Union," the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

If they do, it is a report of progress. If they do not, and stick to pure and simpledom, whether inside or outside the Tobin union matters not, they but put off the day of their final deliverance, and add to their already heavy burden, as well as adding to the misery of those nearest and dearest to them.

So, in conclusion, fellow workers of all crafts, the shoe trade in particular, awake to an understanding of the situation and smash the powers that oppress you, whether it calls itself a union or not. Remember that you have nothing but your chains to lose, you have a world to gain.

MICHAEL T. BERRY,
A Shoemaker.

AS TO N. E. C.

To The Daily and Weekly People—When I wrote my "Two Suggestions" to The Weekly People concerning the N. E. C. and the platform, I was imbued with the idea that it is necessary to fortify and strengthen in order to fight to the last advantage. I agree with the Letter Box answer to H. W. W. Denver, Col., in today's Weekly People. It is as follows: "The strain on the Socialist Labor Party is severe, and yet nothing to what that strain will yet be. In that and the party's powers of resistance and endurance, lies the test of its fitness. Now the severest 'strain,' quite naturally, falls upon the national executive committee. Hence, I believe that the time has come when it should be strengthened by the addition of a sufficient number of fighting comrades that it may be able to stand whatever 'strain' is likely to be imposed upon it. Other things equal, a larger body can stand more 'strain' than a smaller body. The 'main function' of the N. E. C. is not to 'act as a lens,' as Comrade A. Metzler says. Its 'main function' is to execute the will of the party to the best of its ability. Other things equal, a larger body has more ability than a smaller body."

To show Comrade A. Metzler that my suggestion concerning the N. E. C. did not proceed from "sentiment," as he alleges, I will relate a little history of the Socialist Labor Party in Massachusetts. When I joined Section Boston in 1902, the nearest English speaking section to Boston was Section Lynn. Afterward sections were organized nearer to Boston, as for instance, in Somerville, Everett, Cambridge, Revere, Chelsea, Medford, Malden, Stoneham and Woburn. At the Massachusetts State Convention of 1898, held at Lynn, a motion was made and lost that the state committee be composed of delegates from the various sections in and around Boston, within a radius of 10 miles, and to include Section Lynn, which is a little over 10 miles from Boston. It was argued that such a committee would be impracticable. Such in the succeeding year, 1899, the kangaroo year, a similar motion was carried; and ever since then, the S. E. C. of Massachusetts has been composed of delegates from the various sections in and around Boston, within a radius of from 10 and 15 miles, and such a committee has proved to be quite practical. True, it has erred some, but it has been more noticeably composed of class conscious wage earners, and less noticeably composed of "middle-class" freaks. Now, I believe that if the National Executive Committee was composed of delegates from the various branches and sections in Greater New York and vicinity, that the party would have a larger, better and more representative National Executive Committee.

There is also considerable "strain" upon the party in connection with its platform. While the main "actions" and not "platforms" "make parties," yet, nevertheless, platforms do help to "make parties." This was noticeably true in the case of the Republican party platform, which elected Abraham Lincoln. At any rate, so far as the Socialist Labor Party is concerned, it is important and necessary to the best of success that the "actions" of the party should harmonize with the platform. The party should march with steady tread to the tune of its platform. Hence, it is important that none of the important notes be omitted therefrom. When an orchestra is rendering a beautiful, harmonious piece of music, the players keep their eyes intently fixed upon the notes. If any of the important notes were missing, there would be more chance of failure. So with the Socialist Labor Party. The platform should be strengthened by the addition of all the important notes, that it may become a better guide and stronghold for the members of the party and the working class. At the last state convention of the party in Massachusetts, the S. E. C. was reprimanded for omitting to say anything about the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance in a leaflet, entitled "Strike Lessons." Yet the platform of the Socialist Labor Party says nothing about the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, or other important matters which, in my judgment, it ought to.

Granville F. Lombard.
Rutland, Mass., January 10.

The Socialist Labor Party has always contended that the Appeal to Reason is of no value to the propagation of Socialism, as it is not a Socialist paper. The Socialist of Seattle, Wash., prints a statement on this point that clinches our contention. Says it: "We point out that in some portions of this State where the Appeal circulates very widely, and where no other Socialist paper is taken, we got the lowest vote, as in Walla Walla, and Lewiston counties." The Socialist believes that the Appeal has been making converts for W. R. Hearst's Radical Democratic party. When friends speak that way, who will deny that the Socialist Labor Party is right in denouncing the Appeal?

Olyphant's scriptural paraphrase, "If reviled, revile not," when taken together with Buer on the wisdom of God, etc., shows that the coal operators are long on religion no matter how short they may pretend to be on coal.

What's become of the anti-car jam agitation? Has the jam been removed, or have the railroads got all they wanted?

S. D. P. VS. S. L. P.

CORRESPONDENCE THAT MAKES CLEAR THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THEM.

Capitalist Editor Suppresses the Facts Detrimental to the Bogus Socialists—A Couple of Letters Substantiating S. L. P. Allegations.

[The first part of correspondence given below first appeared in the Leader of Gloversville, N. Y. It was so mutilated by interlineations and excisions that Section Gloversville, Socialist Labor Party, sent it to The People with the request that it be published as originally written. The mutilations are given in capitalized letters.

The second part is made up of two letters supplementary to the Leader correspondence, and substantiating certain facts therein alleged.]

PART I.
The following appeared in the Leader of November 5, 1902, in answer to an election returns review:

Letter No. 1.
"The Social Democrat."

"The Social Democratic party is not connected with the Socialist Labor Party in this city or State. The Socialist Labor Party received 103 votes in 1900 and 82 votes in 1902, showing a loss of 21 votes in this city, or a falling off of about 20 per cent. The Social Democratic vote in 1900 was 22 and in 1902 it shows an average of 178, which gives the Social Democratic party a gain of 156 votes, or an increase of over 850 per cent. in this city in two years. The Social Democratic party considers this a remarkable increase and is well pleased with its success. Signed, City Committee or S. D. P."

Letter No. 2.
[S. L. P. answer as sent, and as it appeared.]

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., NOV. 10, 1902.

EDITOR OF "THE LEADER."
IN YOUR ISSUE OF THE 5TH INST., REVIEWING THE LOCAL ELECTION RETURNS, YOU SEEM TO BE UNDER THE IMPRESSION THAT THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HAD FUSED WITH THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

"The Socialist Labor Side."

Editor of The Leader: The Socialist Labor Party never fuses with any other party. By looking over the election returns it can be seen that nearly all those who voted our ticket voted it straight, although there were only candidates for the State nominated. This proves conclusively that our adherents are voting for a principle, regardless of men. That our party should lose a few votes since this bogus Socialist party has sprung up was to be expected. We are a party who adhere strictly to its principles, while the Social Democrats are anything but consistent. They have fused with other parties ever since their existence and will eventually go the way of all fusionists, such as the populist, the greenback party, etc. No, MR. EDITOR, (cut out) we have not united our forces; on the contrary, we shall keep on warning the working class to beware of those who are continually looking for a short cut to Socialism. We know Socialism can only be brought about by sound tactics, strict adherence to principle, and an uncompromising attitude toward all who are not with us. We believe that this is the only way to capture the political power and to establish the co-operative commonwealth.

"The Socialist Labor Party is well pleased with the small increase in our vote this year. Neither do we insult the intelligence of our followers, as do the members of the Socialistic Democratic party who are going around claiming that 'most of those who had voted for the Socialist Labor Party intended to vote for them, but (made a mistake).' They also claim many of the votes cast for the Liberal Democratic ticket. We claim that the men who voted our ticket knew what they voted for and that the party will eventually drive all imitators from the field. By order of City Committee S. L. P."

Letter No. 3.
[S. D. P. answer to the above.]

"THE SOCIALIST PARTIES.

"Social Democrats Contend that Theirs is the 'Sublime Ideal.'"

"Editor of The Leader: Your issue of the 10th contained an article signed by the city committee of the Socialist Labor Party, which contained some charges against the Social-Democratic party, which, though unfounded, require an official reply.

"The Social-Democratic party was referred to as 'bogus Socialist party' and compared to the Populist party, etc. They said we were inconsistent, and had fused with other parties ever since we came into existence.

"Now, as to our being a 'bogus Socialist party,' let the reader judge from the following extracts from our National platform:

of production, and establish the Co-operative Commonwealth."

"Now, if that is not 'revolutionary Socialism' will some revolutionary Socialist please formulate a statement embodying it in language?"

"Nor is that all on that score. The International Socialist Congress, at its last session in Paris recognized the Social-Democratic party of the United States as a truly revolutionary body and seated our representatives after a contest by the S. L. P. and furthermore endorsed our tactics, which alone distinguished our party from the S. L. P. and our policy is now pursued by the Socialist parties in Europe.

"Now nearly all the old leaders of the S. L. P. are with us, and the difference between the two parties is merely in tactics. They attack 'pure and simple' trade unions, while we recognize the fact that they have a legitimate mission in the evolution of the new social order, and assume a friendly attitude toward them.

"Now in regard to fusion with other parties, that is prohibited by as strict rules as prevail in the S. L. P., and whenever those rules have been violated, the guilty organizations have received as prompt rebuke and discipline, as similar offenders in the S. L. P. receive. In the late campaign here, old party politicians made strenuous efforts to secure a fusion with us; but that they failed miserably, and every name in the Social-Democratic column stood till the polls closed, is a matter of history.

"We trust that the remnant of the S. L. P. will lay aside all their differences and unite with us in pure, unselfish effort to realize our common ideal, the most sublime that ever claimed the devotion of men who love their fellowmen. By order of the city committee of the Social-Democratic party."

LETTER NO. IV.
[S. L. P. Rejoinder, as printed and sent.]

Gloversville, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1902.

The Social Labor Party.

"Editor of the Leader: In a communication printed in your paper of November 22, the city committee of the Social Democratic party takes exception to our charge that their party is a bogus Socialist party; that they are inconsistent and that they have fused with other parties, and, therefore, cannot claim to be considered revolutionary.

In refutation that they are a bogus party, they cite an extract from their national platform. Parties, like individuals, are judged by deeds, not words. If we would judge men by their language, many a smooth-talking hypocrite would be taken for a saint. Our contention is that the S. D. P. has acted contrary to Socialist principles, and even in contradiction of their own platform and avowed tactics. One of their planks demands municipal ownership of street railways, etc. In Brockton, Mass., their own elected men in 1900 voted franchises to private corporations. In 1902 James F. Carey, of Haverhill, Mass., voted to appropriate money to repair an armory, while in all their printed and spoken declarations they rightly declare the military institution are a powerful club in the hands of the capitalist class and used on every possible occasion to club the workmen into submission when they dare to resist an outrage by that class. Mr. Carey is still a valued member of the S. D. P., and has made himself ridiculous on many occasions when pounded by the Socialist Labor party, by the silliest and most contradictory excuses of his conduct. Our S. D. P. city committee seems tremendously hurt in their feelings in reference to our charge of fusing with others. They show a deplorable lack of information of what is going on within their ranks throughout the country; ay, even in their own city. We will only mention a few instances. No reader of this letter is asked to take our word for this statement, but is requested to write to the mayors of the different cities mentioned. In 1900, the Social Democrat, John C. Smith, ran in Worcester, Mass., on both the Democratic and Social Democratic tickets. In the fall of 1901 the Social Democrat, A. Holmes, holding the office of street commissioner, by grace of the Democratic party, ran for office on the Social Democratic ticket in Peekskill, N. Y. At the election held in Webster, Mass., on April 7, this year, John C. Carey appeared as candidate for county clerk on the Socialist (S. D. P.) ticket. At the last election the Social Democrats fused in California with the Union Labor party, that is as far from being Socialist as any of the old parties. (See the Social Democrat Worker, November 8.)

HERE IN THIS CITY, ONE LOUIS SULLIVAN, PRESIDENT OF THE LEATHER WORKERS' UNION, WHO CLAIMS TO BE A MEMBER OF THE S. D. P., WORKED FOR THE ELECTION OF DR. BEBE AND COMBIE, BOTH DEMOCRATS BEFORE ELECTION. LEON GRINNELL, ONE OF THE SHINING LIGHTS IN THE S. D. P. OF THIS CITY ASKED JOHN A. HAGAR TO BECOME A CANDIDATE ON THEIR TICKET, WELL KNOWING THAT HE WAS NOT A MEMBER OF THEIR PARTY.

"We could mention more of this nature, INCLUDING LOCAL INSTANCES (inserted, instead of facts given on local affairs), but do not feel justified to impose upon the liberality of this paper in giving us space. In regard to our attitude towards 'pure and simple' trade unions, we freely admit that we attack them. No Socialist, if he is honest and knows the difference between Socialism and trade unionism

(as represented by the pure and simple) can be friendly with a movement that declares that capital and labor are brothers; that is, talking of harmony where no harmony does or can exist. The Social Democratic party hushes up all the crooked deals of the labor leaders for the sake of getting votes. The Socialist Labor Party fights the upholders of the present system, who are supporting it for selfish reasons regardless of the enemies it makes, knowing full well that Socialism is only possible through class-conscious action of the working class and by a clear knowledge of its historic mission. We furthermore admit that we are not looking to European countries for our tactics. If the Socialist of Europe finds other tactics better suited for their propaganda, it must be remembered that they have other conditions to contend with. In this country we are not hampered by a remainder of feudalism, but the lines are drawn clear between modern capitalism and modern proletarianism. In conclusion, we wish to say that the 'remnant' of the S. L. P. is a very formidable body, 16,000 votes strong in this State. We still claim that our tactics are in conformity with our principles, stern and confident, as becomes a revolutionary party, recognizing nothing short of the co-operative commonwealth as our goal. In pursuance of this course we shall not be guided by sentiment, but rely simply on facts as laid down by the science of political economy. All those who are not for us, are against us."

"By order of City Committee S. L. P.,
"Chas. Rosbach, Secretary.
"Miles E. Wilcox, Chairman."
(Conclusion of part one.)

PART II.
Letter I.

Gloversville, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1902.

Hon. Mayor of Webster, Mass.:

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find clipping from the N. Y. People, in which it is stated that John E. Carly, appeared as candidate for Town Clerk on the Socialist (Social Democratic), and also on the regular Democratic ticket. It also states that James Farrell appeared as candidate for warden on the same tickets, as did Martin V. B. Back, candidate for assessor.

Kindly let me know whether this is a fact.

Thanking you in advance, I am yours respectfully,

Chr. Rosbach.

[Enclosure.]

"At the election held in Webster, Mass., on April 7, John E. Carly appeared as candidate for town clerk on the 'Socialist' (Social Democratic) party official ticket and also on the regular Democratic party official ticket.

"At the same election held in the same place, James Farrell appeared as the candidate for warden on the regular Democratic party official ticket and also on the Social Democratic or 'Socialist' party official ticket.

"And as a third case in that same Webster, Mass., election, Martin V. B. Back ran simultaneously on the official tickets of both the Social Democratic, alias 'Socialist' party, and of the regular Democratic party for assessor."

The above letter and enclosure were returned with the following endorsement:

"Dear Sir: The enclosed clipping is correct.

"Yours truly,
M. P. CLARE."

Letter II.

"Board of Trustees of the Village of Peekskill, N. Y. Municipal Building.

"Peekskill, Dec. 3d, 1902.

"Mr. Chr. Rosbach:

"In reply to your favor of Dec. 1, 1902, Mr. Andrew Holmes was street commissioner from March, 1901 to March, 1902. He was appointed by Seth H. Tobin, a Social Democrat who at that time was on the highway committee, and a member of the board of trustees.

"The highway committee selected the highway commissioner.

"Yours, &c.
(Signed) H. H. Lane.

H. P. Lane is president of the board of trustees of the Village of Peekskill.

At Arola, Ill., human life was put in the scales of justice with capitalist interests. The citizens of that town conducted coal belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad, on the ground that human life is superior in its claims to every other interest, especially property interests. So far justice seems to be with the Arolaans. But there is no doubt that the capitalist class will demand their punishment, for such attacks on the rights of property mark a departure that is dangerous to those rights, which have heretofore been held to be superior to life. We will expect to see the capitalist class ram down the throats of the members of society, especially the working class, by this and similar logical acts, the necessity of abolishing property rights in capital and of making capital a means to promote social welfare, instead of capitalist exploitation, as at present. The time is fast approaching when the issue will be capitalism and barbarism or Socialism and progress.

The spread of gambling among the women of fashionable society appeals Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. Knowing the cynicism of American wealth-getting, such things surprise no one who does not move in circles where that cynicism is prevalent. Get money, no matter how, is the rule.

The railroad men don't expect any favorable results from Mayor Low's conference with the coal operators. They are not alone in their expectations. There are whole raft of persons who look for more increases in price as one of the results.

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As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned, if so desired, and stamps are enclosed.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888.....2,060
In 1892.....21,157
In 1896.....36,564
In 1900.....34,191
In 1902.....52,895

A PROOF POSITIVE.

A hard winter is on. On top of that, there is a coal famine. Even under ordinary circumstances, suffering would be wide-spread in weather like this. A larger coal supply than usual would be needed by those hardly able to supply themselves with the usual amount of fuel. The coal famine aggravates the evil. Due to all this, "the public," or be it "the people" have been heard from: they have complained, they have grumbled, they have demanded redress, they have even struck an attitude threatening the political and economic power of the powers that be. What, now, in the presence of such a "public frame of mind", is the conduct of these same powers?

A bill is introduced in Congress named "to enforce immediate relief." And what may that bill be? It provides for a rebate, equal to the duty now imposed, on all kinds of coal and coming from all countries, for a period of one year. That means that for the period of one year coal is to be imported free of duty. The present duty is 67 cents per ton. The theory is, first, that the supply of coal will be increased through the importations that the rebate will encourage; and, secondly, that with the increased supply and the decreased price that the rebate will anyhow bring on, the price of coal will cease to be ruinous. That's the theory.

Already hats are being thrown up with joy. Among the jubilants, "the public," to its credit be it said, does not yet figure conspicuously. The most conspicuous jubilants are the political schemers. They are now stepping up to the foot-lights, and addressing "the public," they are holding a language that may be condensed into the following:

"You see, we Republicans are not the hard-hearted inconsiderate people you have taken us for. You see, we are truly the servants of the people. You have demanded more and cheaper coal. See how promptly we have responded to your wishes. Trust us, keep us here. You have but to order, we will study how to obey you."

That is what they say to the dear public. Superficially glanced at, the bill for relief does seem to promise relief. It does, accordingly, look as if some Republican politicians are right in their addresses to the "dear public." But now look at the thing a little closer. Let the "dear public" put its head into the key-hole of the room where these same politicians talk confidentially to one another. If it does, it will hear Representative Payne, the Chairman of the very Ways and Means Committee that reported the bill for relief, hold this language:

"There is an abundance of coal, as a matter of fact, and it is being mined in quantities sufficient to meet every demand. The retail dealers evidently appreciate the value of their opportunity to hold the consumers up, and they are doing it. I do not believe that the removal of the duty will have any effect upon present prices. The amount, sixty-seven cents per ton, is a mere drop in the bucket when the retailers are demanding from \$12 to \$20 per ton. They could absorb the sixty-seven cents a ton, and the consumers would never know the difference. However, the proposed legislation will relieve Congress of any responsibility in the matter, so far as tariff is concerned."

And that's what the relief amounts to—the most bare and delusion, the ugliest rattle to keep the "dear public" quiet.

No, no! So far from the conduct of Congress amounting to a proof that the people can get what they want, pro-

vided they ask for it with sufficient energy, the conduct of Congress is a proof of the fact that so long as the people "ask" they will be bamboozled. "The people" must take and give to themselves. They must put themselves in office, duly kicking out the pack now there, and taking hold themselves of the reins of government.

And what is "the people" if not the Working Class?

WHO ARE THE UNION WRECKERS?

In the New York Sun, of the 16th inst., there appeared a news despatch which is worthy of reproduction, with comment. It aids to answer the oft-asked and oft-answered question: "Who Are The Union Wreckers?" It also helps to show that the Union wreckers have the assistance of the rabid capitalist press in their nefarious work.

"LABOR AGAINST LABOR."

"Three Manufacturers of Lynn May Have to Close Their Factories." "Lynn, Mass., Jan. 15.—Fifteen big shoe manufacturers here, having large contracts, who are proprietors of what is known to the trade as the 'union stamp,' are threatened with the closing of their shops because two branches of union labor among their workers are unable to come to an agreement.

"About 3000 hands are involved. The Cutters' Assembly is affiliated with the Knights of Labor, and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union with the American Federation of Labor. The workers' union wants the cutters employed in the factories to join the union, while the cutters themselves want to be recognized as an independent organization.

"The manufacturers were asked to decide between them. Which ever way the manufacturers decided there was bound to be a strike, so at the meeting to-day the owners of the shops came to conclusion that the most probable thing they could do was to cast their lot with the workers' union. There are 2500 members of the workers' union and the organization is under contract with each shop to protect the manufacturer against strikes of any kind.

"It will be the duty, therefore, of this body to furnish cutters for the shops, but the Cutters' Assembly intends to use every effort to prevent the fulfilling of the contracts, and to-night every railroad station in the city was picketed, as well as the north terminal station in Boston.

"What precipitated the trouble was a report that outside cutters were being brought here by the union."

The full significance of this despatch can only be realized when the following facts are known:

In 1902, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union issued, under the signature of its president, John E. Tobin, a circular, in which that organization promised, in return for the adoption of the "Union" stamp, to organize the shops of the manufacturers of the country, without any change in hour or wages, and keep them free of strikes and stoppage of work for a time to be agreed on in contracts made between the manufacturers and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Such contracts have been entered into with the Lynn manufacturers, and the fakirs see fit to make them binding on the cutters.

These contracts in no way redound to the benefit of the members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. They provide for no increase of wages. They ask no reduction of hours. They demand no improvement in general conditions. They do, however, bind to the backs of the boot and shoe workers hard and fast stipulations, which they must sustain, under penalty of discharge or having their places filled by scabs. Under the power of employment exercised by the manufacturers and the compulsion brought to bear by the scabs under the control of the "labor leaders," they are forced to join the "Union" and submit to its exactions.

But, though these contracts are detrimental to the boot and shoe workers they are advantageous to the manufacturers and the labor fakirs headed by Tobin. The advantages to the manufacturers are threefold. First, their "Union stamped" shoes receive gratuitous advertising and the aid of "organized labor," thus insuring larger sales. Second, they secure a more tractable and profitable set of wage slaves. Third, they avoid the loss of trade and finance attending the strikes and lockouts that arise from genuine working class efforts at improvement. On the other hand, the fakirs profit as follows: First, they secure an increased membership, which increases the dues that are expended in salaries, expenses, and the other perquisites of the "labor leader." Second, they acquire the prestige arising from a large and helpless following, that may be bartered for political jobs and other capitalist favors and "gratia." It is no accident that some of the "Socialists" recently elected in Massachusetts are members of the Boot and Shoe Workers'

From the foregoing facts it will be seen that the trouble heralded by the Sun is not a fight of labor against labor, but a fight of capital against labor, with the aid and connivance of labor fakirs. It will further be seen that, when the Sun declares the manufacturers were asked to decide between alleged opposing labor organizations, it is not stating facts, as they had already agreed to Tobin's terms and knew that they could expect the required scabs. The facts show that the manufacturers having agreed to adopt the stamp, the fakirs, led by Tobin, started to enslave the workers, in the interests of the capitalists and themselves, by wrecking the unions opposing them and their contracts.

This act of the Tobin crew is not exceptional. It is in keeping with the tactics of all the "trusted labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class, the Gomperses, et al. It is approved by those bogus socialists, alias Social Democrats, who approve and uphold the Gomperses, et al., on the ground they are "nobly waging the class struggle." I. e., fighting in the interests of the working class for Socialism (sic).

Need the question "Who Are the Union Wreckers?" be answered now? Is it not plain that the union wreckers are the "trusted lieutenants" of the capitalist class, the Tobins, the Gomperses, et al., and their supporters the bogus socialists, alias Social Democrats? Is it not plain that these union wreckers have the aid of the rabid capitalist press, who hide the real facts from the workers, thus promoting their nefarious scheme? There can be one answer to these last two questions and that is, "Yes, a thousand times, Yes!"

There is only one organization that is not a union wrecking organization. That organization is the Socialist Labor Party, which insists, through the S. T. & L. A., in organizing labor in the interests of labor and not in the interests of the capitalist class.

On with the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A.!

LIGHT BREAKING FROM ANOTHER QUARTER.

Answering a Pittsburgh, Pa., Correspondent, the "Brauer-Zeitung," organ of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States, says in its issue of the 10th instant:

"Man, you're mistaken. Morris Brown the man who has, according to the New York Volkszeitung, demanded that the charter of the U. B. W. be revoked, cannot be the Socialist Brown who was leader of the last strike of cigar makers three years ago. No, it can't be. How did the M. Brown praise the brewery workers then for their liberal response on the appeal for striking cigarmakers, what else letters must yet be on file in the office of the Brewers' Union No. 2 of Newark, written by M. Brown, because the members of said local paid 25 cents every week subscription for the strikers. What ingratitude, if the Morris Brown you refer to, and the one I know, be one and the same. You refer to Mr. Barnes' report on investigation conducted by him after the strike was lost, and make the assertion that the leaders of that strike did not suffer any want. I don't know. If you know more about it let me know. I remember that at the Detroit convention of the U. B. W. a certain M. Brown was ordered to send a certain dispatch, and the contents of the latter were again wired to the New York Volkszeitung, to arouse sensation, because John O'Connell had made an accusation before a committee that three individuals, one of them a certain Morris Brown, tried to get John O'Connell into jail for being connected with the Stephenson Brewing Company explosion. In the telegram, made by order, this Morris Brown denied the charges. I myself wired back same telegram to New York Volkszeitung. It is reasonable to assume that he was the same Brown who now vilifies the brewery workers so ardently. I am not sure. That the Cigarmakers' Union of New York city did not respond last year to the appeal for aid made by the brewery workers is very true, we are used to such treatment; but when they again are in need, and the brewery workers union's charter revoked by the A. F. of L. at the behest of the same people who had three years ago so much love for the solidarity of the brewery workers; we will be again where class-conscious proletarians always are, on the side of the workers, and not of the capitalists, as a certain Morris Brown now is. If you're right that he is a member of the—as you term it—Klanngoo party, I confess I am one, too, but beware if I would like to be a bed-fellow of him in one party. Your arguments in favor of the S. T. and L. A. sound well, still I am not as yet convinced. Let me have evidence to your assertions for my own use, and if you're right I'll challenge this Morris Brown without need to be an S. L. P. member."

This article from the "Brauer-Zeitung" is a living page from the seething movement named the "Labor Movement." It is a document that should be preserved. So as to appreciate it at its full value, it must be read by the light thrown upon it by the following candles:

CANDLE NO. 1.—The United Brewery Workers' Union is as yet affiliated with the A. F. of L., consequently is a sister organization of the Cigarmakers' Union.

CANDLE NO. 2.—The said M. Brown, alias Barnes, besides being a member of the Cigarmakers' Union, is a beneficiary of the same as a permanent job-holder.

CANDLE NO. 3.—Besides being a beneficiary of the said Cigarmakers' Union as a permanent job-holder, the said M. Brown, alias, etc., is also a beneficiary of the Union when its labor fakirs go on their periodical war-paths, called by them "strikes." An instance in point was the cigarmakers' strike of 1900. In the financial statement issued by the "Joint Advisory Board of the Cigarmakers' Unions of New York and vicinity" relating to that strike, the said M. Brown figures on page 29, and on the re-capitalization on page 30, as having received the sum of \$106.51 for "attending shop meetings and soliciting funds."

CANDLE NO. 4.—The said amount of \$106.51, pocketed by the said M. Brown for "attending shop meetings and soliciting funds," was so pocketed for soliciting, etc., "from March 17, 1900, to November 24, 1900," as is expressly stated on page 29 of the said "Official Statement." Now, then, as subsequently proven and admitted, the strike was known to be lost in May of 1900. In other words, six months after the strike was known to be lost by the officers, pickets, solicitors of funds, etc., etc., they were still collecting and soliciting and getting paid for their "work."

CANDLE NO. 5.—The Socialist Labor Party, through its organ THE PEOPLE and its speakers warned the Working Class in May, 1900, and all along thereafter, that they were being plundered under the pretext of "supporting a strike," whereas the only beneficiaries were the officers, "collectors," etc.

CANDLE NO. 6.—The said M. Brown, as a member of the Social Democratic, elsewhere sailing under the colors of "Socialist" party, together with the "Volkszeitung," its English poodle the "Worker," and the whole pack of these scabby deceivers and plunderers of the working class, raised the hue and cry against the Socialist Labor Party, denounced the Party as "scabs," and otherwise shuddered the Party for thus seeking to enlighten their dupes and interfering with their "pecuniary."

CANDLE NO. 7.—The "Brauer-Zeitung," hitherto deaf and blind to the admonitions of the Socialist Labor Party, figured among the dupes of the Browns, the Gomperses, et al., whom now it justly add at last recognizes and pronounces as being "on the side of the capitalist class."

CANDLE NO. 8.—The Socialist Labor Party, steering its course by the principle that Truth and Sense are bound to prevail; that the Cause of the Working Class, the Socialist Movement, is too noble and sacred a thing for chicanery and double-dealing; and that the solidarity of the Working Class can be attained only along the path that gives no quarter to the Labor Fakir, has cared in the past, as little as it does now, how numerous the enemies be that its unflinching policy may raise against, or how thick the volumes of defamation that these may pour upon it.

As the sun is itself the attraction of the vapors that thicken into black clouds, and is itself the cause that these clouds melt away again and drop out of sight into rain leaving clear the azure sky, so the Socialist Labor Party.

IT IS COMING!

As an increase in the volume of smoke renders certain the presence of fire, so does multiplication of unfavorable indications render certain the coming of an industrial crisis in this country.

During the past few days Charles T. Yerkes, has joined the Vanderlipes, the Hills, the Wilsons and the other financiers and capitalists who see disaster in the logical outworkings of the present industrial situation. As the builder of the London subway, needing steel and cars which he cannot purchase here because of exorbitant prices, he condemns the trusts, cries out that they are robbing labor, enriching the owners of fictitious capital and destroying the export trade of the country, with the result that any unforeseen circumstance like a crop failure or a political agitation, will upset the country and plunge it into widespread disaster.

While Yerkes' lamentations are not entirely disinterested, while they spring more from a laceration of the pocket-book rather than an injured feeling of wrong done the workers, they, nevertheless, touch a crucial point. Export

trade to-day is a vital necessity to every capitalist country. It is the flood-gate by which the surplus production due to the exploitation of the working class runs off, preventing the flow of products from becoming too great and submerging the country. And when Yerkes joins with Vanderlip, Hill, Wilson and others in insisting on the necessity of keeping this flood-gate free of the choking debris of over-capitalization, he correctly shouts a warning that the capitalists and social students cannot ignore.

But let him and them shout as they will: to keep this flood-gate clear will not avert disaster, for the fact is that production to-day is like a stream whose bed is too small to confine it; it is bound to overleap its banks and to cause ruin until it subsides.

Production to-day is carried on for capitalist profit and not social use. The capitalist class, few in number, employ the working class, the majority of the population, to manufacture products. They give to the workers less than one-fifth of the value of what they produce. This renders the working class unable to buy back what they have produced. The capitalist class, often spending a great portion of the surplus in luxuries, must export. But, as other capitalist countries are in the same predicament—witness England and Germany, for instance—exportation declines and crises becomes inevitable.

To keep the flood-gates clear of the debris of over-capitalization, lest unforeseen accidents precipitate disaster, is then no remedy for the situation. The remedy lies in giving to the producer all that he produces. Then distribution will always agree with production. Then surplus production, in the sense of overproduction known to-day, when people are literally starving amid a superabundance, will be unknown.

This remedy necessitates the abolition of the robbing capitalist class and the social ownership of capital. It requires the displacement of capitalism by Socialism. There is no other way out.

Workingmen, apply this remedy. It is to your interest. You have nothing to lose by it. You have everything to gain!

SMOOT AND SULU.

It was Horace Greeley, we think, who placed his finger upon that certain feature of hypocrisy and cowardice that consists in weeping and heart-breaking over sufferings that are distant, but shutting the eyes to sufferings that are near; that consists in indignating over wrongs far away, but condoning the wrongs close by. The truly honest and genuinely civic virtuous man is he who, as Greeley put it, will resent and resist a wrong right here as quickly and emphatically as if committed thousands of miles away. The principle is obvious. For all that, the fix that the Republican imperialists have got themselves into, is supplemented by Greeley's principle. They are displaying that peculiar dishonesty which consists in putting on sanctimonious airs at home and playing the profligate abroad.

Away out among the Philippine Islands the Republican Government has entered into a compact with the Sultan of Sulu. By that compact the Republican Government guarantees to the gentleman the harem, which is a leading attribute to his dignity. The compact amounts to a legislative, official recognition and protection of polygamy in Sulu. That's done far away. And near by?

Near by we find that identical Government, together with all its hangers on posing as the uncompromising adversaries of "the filth of Mormonism." A short time ago, a Mormon was unseated in the House of Representatives. Now Reid Smoot, another Mormon, is to be barred from the Senate on the identical grounds, and the war against him is being conducted, from the White House down, by whom?—By the identical element that is the patron of and shield of the harem of the Sultan of Sulu!

Such are the contradictions that the first wrong step inevitably leads to.

AN ERRONEOUS TRUST VIEW.

There is prevalent in Europe mainly, and also in this country largely, a view that attributes the growth of the trust to the overmastering ambition of a financier or a set of financiers, who wish to become Napoleons of industry, and have devised the trust as a means to that end. Tagged on to this view is

another which sees in the deaths of these Napoleons, the death of the trusts, which will be thereby deprived of the main-springs of their existence.

This view, with its accompaniment, may be said to be a survival of the old theological idea, which attributes everything in life to the individual, and seeks to hold him responsible for all of life's occurrences, either here or in the great hereafter, especially in the great hereafter. As such it is opposed to the evolutionary idea, which attributes all phenomena to gradual growth and environment acting on the individual and causing him in turn to react on them.

The trust is not the creation of industrial Napoleons: the industrial Napoleons are the creation of the trust. The trust is an outgrowth of competition. It has its beginnings in small production. Its motive is ever cheaper production and the preservation of capital from 'competitive' destruction. These ends are attained by the economies and the power arising from combination and concentration. They are seen at first in the results of the combination of two competing, or, two friendly, individuals in the same line of business, who form a partnership or firm. This firm unites with other firms into a stock company or companies; these companies into trusts and the trusts into the modern consolidation. At the same time, the form of ownership undergoes a corresponding change, until we no longer see the individual proprietor in possession, directing and taking part in the labor of his plant, but in his stead a set of financiers, who, through the capital invested, own and control industry, leaving its practical workings to a body of hired workmen of varying degrees of skill and ability. It is thus that the trust creates the Napoleons of industry, instead of the Napoleons of industry creating the trust.

Now the growth of the trust, as rudely outlined above, does not proceed as smoothly as pen and ink would have it appear. It is the result of endless experimentation, to which many generations have contributed, and the course of which is marked by innumerable failures, technical and industrial, as well as commercial and financial. This experimentation was not primarily actuated by personal ambition. It was compelled by economic stress. Competitors must be defeated, or starved off, and invested capital saved by hook or crook. Consequently inventions were created, bought or stolen, very often the latter. Labor was sub-divided and re-subdivided, massed and re-massed, and reduced in numbers or entirely eliminated, as circumstances demanded or permitted. New commercial organizations were introduced and financial systems devised to meet the requirements. Even now Europe, especially Germany and England, is undergoing a phase of this process, in its attempt to so readjust industry as to be able to combat the American invasion. From all of which it may be seen that though the Napoleons of industry cease breathing, the trust will go right on developing, for the trust is a social and not an individual creation.

All that remains now, is to make the trust social property, as proposed by Socialism.

FACTS VS. EPIGRAMS.

It has been pointed out that epigram while clever, is not always true, as its antithetical form too often excludes the synthetical qualities of truth.

Prof. T. N. Carver of the department of economics at Harvard, recently gave an exhibition illustrating the validity of this criticism. Discussing the relation of drink to the Labor problem, he gave expression to this spurious epigram:

"The men are not excessive drinkers because they are workmen, but they are workmen because they are excessive drinkers."

This inferentially means that the men who are capitalists are not light drinkers because they are capitalists, but they are capitalists because they are light drinkers.

Who that reads daily of the frequent heavy wine dinners of the capitalist class will believe that? Who that is acquainted with the large number of sanitariums supported by inebriates from among the capitalist class will be gulled by such departmental economics? Who that recalls the sudden deaths of prominent capitalists from Bright's and other diseases, superinduced by high living, in which the consumption of alcohol plays a conspicuous part, will be fooled by such epigrammatic falsehood?

Drink is not a factor in the Labor problem. Abolish drink and workmen will not be capitalists. There are millions of sober, able workmen to-day



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN.—I believe in a unification of reform forces.

UNCLE SAM.—So do I; but that can't be until and unless they are agreed upon a common cause.

B. J.—But they are now.

U. S.—Not much!

B. J.—Would not the Socialist like to see the banker abolished?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—Very well. And does not Bryanism want to down the banker?

U. S.—Guess it does.

B. J.—We don't need to go any further. Here you have two reform forces agreed upon downing one and the same thing or person. Why not join forces?

U. S.—Capt. Kidd was a big pirate, wasn't he?

B. J.—And no mistake.

U. S.—He used to capture merchant vessels and smaller piratical concerns than himself, didn't he?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—I remember one of your fishing smacks was one day captured by a little pirate called Holmes.

B. J.—But the scoundrel did not keep it long; it was next day taken away from him by Capt. Kidd.

U. S.—Just so. Now, suppose Capt. Holmes, the little coasting pirate, had thereupon come to you and spoken as follows: "Mr. Brother Jonathan, that big filibuster, Kidd, has robbed you many a time; he has robbed me, too; you and I have common cause; you want to abolish piracy; Kidd is a pirate; I, too, want to abolish Kidd, only I don't want to go quite as far as you; you are too radical; you see, we have a common cause and a common enemy; we are reformers; let us join forces." What would you have done?

B. J.—I would have kicked him with an inch of his life, and would have handed him over to be tried and hanged.

U. S.—You would not have taken stock in his claim that he, too, was a reformer because he was down on Kidd?

B. J.—Certainly not!

U. S.—And you would have seen clear through his sophistry about you and he "standing on substantially the same ground?"

B. J.—Most assuredly.

U. S.—Now, old boy, the banker is Capt. Kidd; the small farmer who employs farm hands or the small middle-man who hires workers, each of them is a Capt. Holmes. They are robbed, no doubt, by the modern Capt. Kidd, but each is robbed mainly of what, like Capt. Holmes, he robs his workers of. This middle class is best typified by the Raleigh Progressive Farmer, which says common laborers are to be procured as one procures pork and beef; or by Senator Peffer, who declares the boycott to be an illegal interference with the rights of a firm, and that the employer may employ and dismiss at will.

These are the genuine Bryanites. If you add to them the silver mine barons, who work their miners for less than \$1 a day, the case is still clearer. Socialists, the working class, have no more in common with such gentry than you have with Capt. Holmes. Neither will they fall into a blunder that you would have steered clear of.

who are not capitalists simply because they have not got and cannot get capital. The capitalists, having the capital, can secure the ability necessary to reap profits. Being thus assured of profits they can drink and carouse to their heart's or their belly's content; while professors of departmental economics cast aspersions on those who yield that profit and make such conduct possible, by means of spurious epigram.

Facts specifically substantiating these assertions may be gathered from the court records in the case of humble inventors, like John Brislin, and others, who, owing to their poverty, have been pilfered of the fruits of their ability; and by the Monte Carlo careers of Chas. M. Schwab, and other capitalists of his ilk.

Workingmen must expect to be thus robbed and vilified as long as capitalism prevails. Justice and truth will only be possible for them under Socialism.

On, then, to Socialism!

REMEMBER
"MOZLE"
CIGARETTES

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondents who prefer to appear under an assumed name will be treated as usual in their communications, provided their own signature and address, from which only the name will be recognized.

Field-marshal Berger's Lieutenants to the Rescue of the Small Cigar Dealers in Battle With the Octopus.

The Daily and Weekly People—Name of the lieutenants of the brigade "Unterführung von Feldmarschall" (under the leadership of their field-marshal) V. Berger, are up in arms to fight the lieutenants known as the American Tobacco Company, or Cigar Trust.

We do not yet know what part Mr. Berger is going to take in flooring the gigantic octopus at the meeting of his lieutenants.

That Cigar Trust must be killed by all means, so say some of his corps-du-house, and among them, Mr. John Reichert, secretary of Cigarmakers' Union No. 35. And the Cigarmakers' Union is going to do it—not alone, of course—not with the aid of the cigar dealer.

The "Socialists" of the Berger brigade have appealed to the small cigar dealer. They have appealed to him and warned him that if he would not go down in the struggle for life he must handle nothing but union-made cigars. This saves the International Cigarmakers' Union from being the Cigarmakers' Union thus becomes the protection of the small men from the Cigar Trust.

We wonder how many dupes there will be to take the fakir seriously and find any common sense in his talk. The cigar-makers themselves admit that the trust sells cigars for less than those "union made" can be manufactured. As a consequence, the trust cigar will find a better market. If the workmen can get eight cigars instead of five for twenty cents just as good they will simply smoke the trust cigar. The Social Democrat, of course, will stick to the "union-made" cigar, simply because the "union" here stands for everything—including the Social Democracy.

Any distinction in the number of the small business men means loss of strength to the Social Democrats politically. Therefore they will not shrink back from paying a few cents more for the Havana; especially the "great lights"; they may even do a little more pulling on a favored "union-made" simply for the sake of helping their friend, the small business man, to come out even.

This one hand cleans the other—a glorious alliance indeed.

John Reichert calls himself a "Socialist," and is a busy bee in the Berger hive, gathering honey for the Social Democracy. As a "Socialist" he will not—and it does not require a great amount of knowledge to do that—that the small man is doomed, and that to help him would be an utter waste of time and energy. Nothing can help the small man! And yet, notwithstanding all this, the Socialists of the Cigarmakers' Union—the great Social Democrats of whom Berger boasts so much—help distribute the circular letter of Perkins to the International Cigarmakers' Union among the small cigar dealers, trying thus to prolong their miserable existence.

That circular contains more nonsense in a briefer space than was ever grouped together. The following sentence will show what the economic fakir, Perkins, and the political and economic fakirs, the officers of the local Cigarmakers' Union—the henchman of Berger—will do "to preserve the trade and their individuality."

"Obviously, we say to you that we see no hope in an effort to preserve the trade and your individuality and business interest from the merciless grasp of the modern octopus, except to maintain the union."

The Social Democrats, as alleged Socialists know, or ought to know, that the handwriting is on the wall, and it announces the doom of the small man. The very same Social Democrats, as "union men," however, nurse the small business man with a bottle of "union" milk. Such are the Social Democrats in the Burger State, and I suppose, elsewhere.

It is not, therefore, strange that the working people flock more and more to the Socialist Labor Party. They are beginning to understand the difference between the "Socialist" party and the Socialist Labor Party. The time has come when the Socialist Labor Party must expect to receive daily new recruits to its ranks. The Social Democracy will lose in strength and finally collapse because it is a vehicle of deception. The Socialist Labor Party, on the other hand, will grow steadily and in time become the absolute master of the situation.

"Truth though crushed to earth will rise again." H. B.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 13.

The Middle Class and the Mail Order Houses.

To The Daily and Weekly People: In the Weekly People of January 3, I noticed an article on the middle class and the effect department and mail order stores were having on it. On September, 1901, I sent fifteen cents to the mail order house of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, for catalogue. They returned the fifteen cents with a letter saying that for fifty cents they would send me an illustrated catalogue quoting prices as low as I could save \$25 or \$100, according to the amount of goods purchased by me. In other words, if they put out advertisements the buyer of the goods pays for both advertisements and goods.

When I found that they asked fifty cents for a catalogue I sent fifteen cents to Montgomery Ward & Co., and they sent a catalogue to me.

Some things can be bought from these

mail order houses that the general stores here do not carry in stock, for instance, a double bit axe, 3 1/2 to 5 1/2 lbs. I could not find anything but single bit axes here of less than four pounds. You cannot purchase inside lace shoes here. These are a few samples of the difference between these mail order houses and local stores.

The prices quoted by mail order houses are lower than those paid here. You would be surprised to know the number of the mail order houses doing business here in the East, and reversely of the number doing business with them. The only thing that keeps the small store alive is the cost of sending goods over the railroads at the present time.

Yours fraternally,
Frank Tebetta.
Rollingsford, N. H., Jan. 9, 1903.

The Capitalistic "Socialist" Party in Cincinnati, Ohio.

To The Daily and Weekly People: That the Social Democratic, or so-called "Socialist" party, is not a party of the working class, that it is not an organization upon which the working class in the hour of need can depend to carry out the mandates of the class struggle, and, further, that it is all that the Socialist Labor Party has so often declared and proved it to be, namely: a party not different from all the other parties of capitalism, in that the chief aim of it, like the Republican and Democratic parties, is the perpetuating of this most hellish order of society known as capitalism, which only the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance strives to abolish by propagating at all times and at all hazards the principle of class consciousness organizations of the working class upon both the economic and political field, has been often proven.

Once again, the facts herein written will bear out the statement that the so-called Socialist party is composed, in the main, of a collection of quacks, who have no conception of the meaning of the class struggle, nor can they, in the least, being impelled by their petty interests and mean ambitions, understand that a movement that is to emancipate the working class from capitalism must have for its reason for existence the material interests of the working class as its foundation.

Perhaps the readers of The Daily and Weekly People will be interested to learn of some of the doings of this belly-crawling outfit that styles itself "Socialist party of Cincinnati, Ohio." Among the most prominent is one J. T. MacGrady, who lost his job in the Roman Catholic Church because he refused to subordinate his conduct to the discipline of that organization. Listen to the following statement made by him one year ago last August at the Ludlow League: "All my life I have had an abhorrence of work. I have always hoped that I would get a soft snap and now my wish has been gratified. I am now a priest."

Here is a specimen of the rot that the "Socialist" party dishes out to the unwary through him: "The first four centuries of Christianity were a practical demonstration of Socialism," and, further along in his speech, he will spring something like this upon an unsuspecting audience, "Socialism is the child of capitalism. It is the product of an evolutionary development that has been going on in society, etc." Where is he who cannot see the contradiction in the above statements? And where is he who is not an ignoramus, but a fakir, that will make such contradictory statements?

It was during the recent coal strike, or, rather, the buncing of the coal miners in the interest of the soft coal operators by lieutenants of the capitalist class in the State of Pennsylvania, that the so-called "Socialist" party had an opportunity to teach the working class that in order to bring about better conditions for the working class they must rely upon their strength at the ballot box; but, instead, it, the "Socialist" party, set the example by groveling in the dust upon its knees before the Republican party by sending a begging petition to the citizens of Cincinnati requesting that it be signed and sent to Governor Stone urging him to take action in order to usher in public ownership of the coal mines. Not one word was uttered in that petition about the collective ownership by the class that produced the wealth, not only of the coal mines but all other "utilities."

When members of the Socialist Labor Party went to the headquarters of the Socialist party for an explanation and asked why an organization which so flagrantly violates the fundamental principles of Socialism by thus belly crawling before the parties of capitalism could lay claim to being anything else but a concern for perpetuating capitalism and not a "Socialist" party at all, they did more crawling by trying to lay the blame upon the Twelfth Ward "Socialist" Club, saying that the "Socialist" party was not affiliated officially with the Twelfth Ward club, and were not responsible for their actions. Yet members of the "Socialist" party organized that club; and the very men who are now officers in the Twelfth Ward club are shining lights in the "Socialist" party of Cincinnati. When they were pressed for a more satisfactory explanation by the S. L. P. men they frankly told them that if they could not come to their meeting "without discussing tactics," they would please not come at all. This action is in line, however, with their antics, for when they are caught in their crooked methods they show their Kain-potatoe instinct to hop.

Among the members of the Twelfth Ward club is one R. Beedeman, who made the following statement in the presence of Comrade Young and was promptly compelled to sign it by the above comrade: "When in the past workmen have gone out on strike the Socialist Labor Party has furnished

socks to take their place. City New York. Time not known. R. Beedeman." Thus you can see the makeup of this man, who will make a statement that he knows to be false. Think of an S. L. P. man making a statement that could not be substantiated by time and facts! Such a man would be dangerous to our movement.

It was upon a Sunday afternoon, early in December, 1902, that Comrade Young, in company with Comrades Wittenberg and Dewitt, went to the headquarters of the "Socialist" party on West Sixth street. The three above-named comrades were promptly ordered from the hall, and were told that if they did not immediately leave the police would be called and the S. L. P. men would be sent to jail for disrupting their meeting by asking questions. The question referred to was asked by Young and follows: "What faction does the 'Socialist' party of Cincinnati belong to: the Hoebe-Hildebrand or the Dobs faction, seeing that the 'Socialist' party dwells so forcibly upon the subject of unity of all Socialistic forces?"

That was more than they could swallow, so it was no wonder that they would as soon see the devil come around as to see S. L. P. men come in the door of their meeting places. That was what was told Comrade Dewitt when he remarked while going out of the hall that the S. L. P. men would give them another call in the near future.

Comrade Wittenberg, upon behalf of the Socialist Labor Party, made it known at that meeting that he was ready at any time and at any place to debate in the German language with any member of the "Socialist" party in Hamilton County, and that he will prove that the Socialist party does not and cannot teach Socialism to working class, while Young signified his readiness to do the same in English, but no one accepted. Written challenges will be sent to their organizer in the very near future by Section Cincinnati, Socialist Labor Party.

Press Committee.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 15.

A New "Saviour" of the Proletariat.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—It is with great pleasure that I take this opportunity to inform the proletarian world that they have a new "saviour" or "saviours"—there are two of them—the name of one of them is John Mitchell and the other is named Theodore Shaffer. The latter made his appearance in this city last Saturday night as one of the speakers of the occasion. George W. Bope, in introducing Shaffer to an audience at the Board of Trade auditorium characterized this pair of traitors to the wage working class as its saviours, and further presented them as holding parallel relations at this period, that Franklin, Jackson, Hamilton, etc., held with their period, and that Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and others, held at a later period.

Mr. Bope is a new accession to the ranks of labor fakirs. He is a Republican and president of the Musicians' Union and an ex-police prosecuting attorney. The other speaker of the meeting was E. J. Bracken, announced on the advertising bill as being of the News Writers' Union. He was formerly of the Lathers' Union and is, or has been, a national officer of the union of that craft.

Bracken has, all along, had his full quota of paying jobs, such as grow out of the fakir's union in a local capacity, besides being the chairman of the State legislative committee and lobbying at the sessions of the general assembly of Ohio at \$3 per day for "labor laws" before he was a law-maker himself. Bracken has been a member of the legislature twice, assuming to be a labor representative elected on the Democratic ticket.

The fakirs are now in hard luck. Jobs on strike committees are not very numerous here, and resources from that quarter are unobtainable, and they have been turned down hard by the Democrats, especially. Mayor Hinkle has characterized them as wretches.

Bracken and Bope have attended the Socialist, alias Social Democratic meeting, I am informed, and taken part in their deliberations, and the fakirs have organized a political club. Bracken was an aspirant for the nomination for congress, but at the primaries he was turned down hard, getting less than a thousand votes, while other candidates got four to five thousand votes for nomination. The two capitalist parties are very close here nominally; neither is sure of results until the votes are counted; hence, the fakirs have terrorized the Democrats, especially as they are the weakest in their standing with the capitalist powers.

Since the organization of the S. L. P. and its activity here, the terror inspired by the labor fakir in the working class has been greatly lessened and their claims to representing the interest of the wage working class is disputed and given the lie. It seems that out of this new condition with the fakirs, a new line of activity has evolved; hence the Board of Trade mass meeting.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Assembly, the president of the above body, C. A. McCormick, state organizer of the Blacksmiths' Union, acting as chairman. The meeting was well advertised. As an additional attraction it was announced that the ladies of the Union Auxiliary Labor League would attend in a body. But the meeting was a frost, scarcely 200 were in attendance, including a half dozen ladies of the Auxiliary Labor League.

Some comrades and myself went to the meeting with a supply of S. T. & L. A. manifestos and Daily and Monthly People. We were anxious to give the wage workers of the city literature fit for our class to read; but, we were sadly disappointed in the size of the audience and have most of the literature on hand. We will probably give it to the audience when the other "saviour," John Mitchell, comes around to receive an ovation for putting out the fire in the grates of the poor people, as a result of the tactics and policy of the pure and simple union with "no politics" in it.

Bracken was the first speaker. He spoke on "Government Ownership of the Railroads and Coal Mines." Mr. Bope, before introducing the "saviour," Shaffer, told how he lock sixty men to make a pair of shoes. Shaffer, on being introduced, said he didn't know why he was here, as we had good speakers, judging from what he had heard.

Shaffer then proceeded in the character of all things to all men. He affirmed the labor union to be sufficient to secure the working

people their rights, and in another connection assured the working people that with a code of principles, they could secure their rights at the ballot box on election day. Shaffer eulogized Mark Hanna and his devotion to the cause of labor and stated that by the co-operation of the Civic Federation, that great results could be looked for in reconciling labor and capital. Profit sharing was also favorably spoken of. On the latest swindling scheme inaugurated by the steel trust to sell stock to their employees, Shaffer was silent.

The late Spanish war was referred to in such a spirit of exultation as a hardened capitalist would be cautious in expressing.

The audience, except some of the hardened fakirs, withheld their applause in the matter of the Civic Federation and the war reference. And thus the meeting of the disappointed fakirs and the new saviour ended.

Spread the day when the Arm and Hammer of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. will smash them!

Oscar Freer.
Columbus, O., January 12.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

D. G. KANSAS, CITY, MO.—What Father Lambert really finds fault with in the Socialists is that they do rely upon themselves, and teach others to do likewise. But he dare not say so. "Hence his tears."

W. H. T. LOS ANGELES, CAL.—At its last year's convention the Social Democratic Party of Austria decided to give its first attention to the Trades Union and its secondary attention to the political movement. It resolved itself mainly into an economic organization.

F. R. DANBURY, CT.—Just as it was put: Anti-woman and child labor, and all such reform movements, at this stage of the game in America are merely "stitches in rotten cloth, they do not hold"—except for the fakirs: to them such movements afford prime opportunities, and are a good thing.

J. S. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The point is that the sanctimonious anti-Addicks crew, outside as well as inside of Delaware, are all anti-discontenters. They denounce the pestiferous agitator who fans discontent, and yet they turn up their noses at the work of Addicks, which could not be performed except upon utterly contented, i. e., hopeless people.

P. F. K. YONKERS, N. Y.—Leaving aside criticisms palpably in bad faith, you may be surprised if we tell you that we have yet to hear a criticism of The People that is not correct, and at the same time we have yet to hear one is justified. They are correct only in the abstract; wrong in the concrete. With the means at hand, and the lay of the land, the best is being done that is possible to do. The whole problem now is to hold out. We will.

O. B. C. NEW HAVEN, CT.—It has vanished, lost its voice. The "only logical center" is in the dir. of Poe's man who lost his breath. Guess it is talking into the only logical hole that it crept into.

T. V. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Job Harriman is all that you claim, and a good deal worse. For all that, your wing of the many-winged foul Bogus Socialist fowl is how doing him injustice. If you can condone by silence and approve by pronouncing the crimes against Labor, that the labor fakirs lead the pure and simple union into, a "mole, waging of the class struggle," and hold to the view that you can straighten all that up by "boring from within," then his position is honestly consistent, and yours just the opposite, when he stands for absorption by Union Labor parties, and you against. You can't meet this question by reminders of Harriman's character. The issue is clear; it is independent of his or anybody else's character.

C. H. C. DENVER, COLO.—1st. The "State" and the "Government" (invariable terms) represent to-day an entity that is the outgrowth of class-rule. It is an entity, an organism, whose principal function is to physically keep down the ruled class, and thereby supplement and strengthen the domination of the rulers which is not physical, but the intangible sequel of the economic system.

Under Socialism, class rule being abolished by the abolition of that which is at bottom of all class rule—the private ownership of the tools of production—that "State" or "Government" organization, that class systems develop, would simply not exist, could not exist, any more than fish could continue to exist on the bodies that evolved from the fish stage.

2d. "Metaphysical" and "Dialectical" are terms that cannot be satisfactorily defined in a few words. Consult any elemental work on philosophy. Only thus could you acquire something more than a superficial notion of them.

T. H. NEW YORK.—Neither could your question be done justice to in a few words. In order to understand the absurd and repulsive A. P. A. of the "Volkszeitung" you may get someone to translate for you its articles and headlines on the recent Yanko-Spanko war. Their ill veiled objection to the war was that the United States was impudent enough to attack, aye, and lick a European nation. This is but a sample.

L. B. A. NEW YORK.—Without going to the dangerous extreme of holding that "invisible things are the only realities," guard lest you fall into the error of excluding "sentiments" wholly from the pale of physical facts. Ignorance, Knowledge, Love, Hatred are robust things.

S. T. NEW YORK.—In and of itself there is nothing wrong in a political party having different names in different States. A party struggling into light may have all sorts of parties set up against it, with all sorts of names, and the ballot laws may be so formed as to prevent such a party from going into the election on its own name in two successive campaigns. All that is admitted. But it doesn't fit the case of the Bogus Socialist party. Its aliases are sim-

ply the result of its efforts to look as much as possible like the Socialist Labor Party, and thus reap where the S. L. P. has sown, and create confusion. That's the reason that its aliases are a badge of dishonor.

M. T. W. JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The persons in the so-called Socialist party are "as plenty as reasons or blackberries."

T. T. CAMDEN, N. J.—The SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY has a complete organization in the State of Pennsylvania, from State Committee down. The seat of the State Committee is in your contiguous city of Philadelphia.

A. K. SAN JOSE, CAL.—The seals may be earnest; but their earnestness is fear-enkindled. That sort of earnestness vanishes when the cause of the fear is removed.

J. J. NEW YORK.—If you want us to discuss with you, you must deal in straight goods: no hair-splitting duplicities. In the words of Ned Knowles: "Sild, if these be your 'passados' and 'montantes,' I'll have none of them."

D. H. S. NEW HAVEN, CT.—For the life of us we couldn't tell you what Kautsky and Bernstein are disputing about, unless it be on the "international issue" of whether "Kautsky is attacking Bernstein out of personal motives." For the rest, they both stand on the same principles—the bourgeois radical requirements that German conditions force upon them.

A. R. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The only information we have on those various points is the below news item that appeared in the Journal of this city on the 4th instant: "Terre Haute, Jan. 3.—Eugene V. Debs said he believed William R. Hearst would be the Democratic nominee for President. He said he believed the New York Congressman would introduce bills in the House of Representatives that would win for him many friends among the workmen throughout the country."

"Debs, however, says he will not support Hearst, as he (Debs) will continue to preach the cause of Socialism, although he will refuse to allow his name to be considered to head the national Socialist ticket. He declared that the Western miners would give Hearst their undivided support."

Is it that you mean?

H. J. NEW YORK.—You seem to take it for granted that when manuscript can be read it is not worth reading. Turn the principle around.

J. ERIE, PA.—The bourgeoisie (capitalist class) perceives correctly that all the weapons, which it forged against feudalism, turn their edges against itself; that all the means of education, which it brought forth, rebel against its own civilization; that all the gods, which it made, have fallen away from it. It understands that its so-called citizens' rights and progressive organs as well as mend its class rule, both in its social foundation and its political superstructure—consequently, have become "socialistic."

Does not this answer your question? Well, the whole passage is taken from Marx' "Eighteenth Brumaire," p. 35, where you can find it. By reading the whole chapter you will understand the point all the more fully.

M. T. CLEVELAND, O.—Now, let's tell you what's the matter with you. Without having read the classics you have discovered yourself to be one of that class of people of whom it is said that all their misfortunes come from not being able to stand alone. You need a large crowd to keep you in countenance. To dare to stand alone is not given you. No use reasoning with you.

M. E. S. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Single Tax Movement? Its hobby took the bit in its teeth and has run to cover in Tom Johnson's stables.

B. C. D. NEW LONDON, CT.—That certainly was a defect in the parallel column headed "The Difference." But your surmise was correct. The "Worker" is the private property of that very Volkszeitung corporation which ran capitalist political advertisements, and which started here the cry of "freedom" from Socialist Labor Party "tyranny."

H. F. CINCINNATI, O.—First—Socialism is not a sentimentalism, it is a scientific method of abolishing involuntary poverty. Second—Capitalism has for its inevitable result a congestion of wealth in the hands of idlers, and inevitable poverty with the toilers.

M. W. NEW YORK.—The parallel column headed "The Difference," and reproducing literally and in full the "Worker's" article is, without express words, a clear challenge to that or any other bogus Socialist, alias Social Democratic, paper to publish the Socialist Labor Party's statement in full and parallel with that "Worker's" statement.

T. S. LOUISVILLE, KY.—First—Don't put into one letter matters that belong to the editorial and to the business departments. Make each the subject of a separate letter. If you put them into one, you endanger one or the other.

Second—It was not Father McGlynn that died at that said meeting. The meeting was held by him. The man who was there taken ill and died, and to whom McG. administered extreme unction, was a McGlynn supporter and Catholic. Can't you recall his name?

J. T. WHITINSVILLE, MASS.—Where did you get the theory that the capitalist sells his goods at the cost of production? If he did he would have no profit and would go under. He sometimes does sell at cost, and sometimes even below cost, but that is when driven by stress of weather. The normal selling price is the exchange value of the goods. The capitalist sucks up his profits from the surplus value that labor power produces. He pays for labor power at its exchange value, but the use value of labor power is that it yields more values than its exchange value amounts to. That excess of value is what constitutes the capitalist's profits. For instance: The capitalist buys labor power at its exchange value of \$1 a day. The use value of that labor power consists in that, during that day, it yields \$2 worth of values. Labor power having cost (exchange value) \$1, and having yielded (use value) \$2, the capitalist's pockets a profit of \$1.

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A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF PRODUCTIVE LABOR IN ALL ITS BRANCHES: FARM, FACTORY, OFFICE, STORE AND MINE. FIFTY CENTS A YEAR. PUBLISHED BY SECTION DETROIT, S. L. P.

334 Arndt Street Detroit, Mich.

The "Workers' Republic"

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Subscription, 50 cents per year

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New York Labor News Co.
2 New Reade Street, New York

The House has passed the bill creating a department of commerce and labor. Sam Gompers wanted them separated, so he could get the labor department; but, alas, it was not to be.

The changes in the weather are about as remarkable as the changes in the make-up of the Democratic party.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS. An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN with COLIC, and WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the INFANT'S GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, COLIC, WIND COLIC, and is the best REMEDY for INFANTS. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND.
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BEST CIGARS AT LOWEST PRICES:

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Medallion, 4 1/2 inches. 2.25
Nature's Beauties, 4 1/2 inches. 2.00
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Arm and Hammer, 4 1/2 inches. 1.75

We Pay Express Charges. Price list sent on application.

COMRADES!

Patronize those who patronize your organ, The Daily People. Whenever you have a purchase to make, give the preference to the firms using the Daily People's advertising columns. And don't forget to mention the paper when making the purchase.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henry Kahn, Secretary, 2-6 New Road
street, New York
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA
W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne
street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.
2-6 New Road street. (The Party's liter-
ary agency)
Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party
meetings can go on in that are not in
this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held January 16, at 2-6
New Road street. A. Gillhaus in the chair.
Absent without excuse, J. Hammer, and E.
Katz was elected recording secretary pro
tem. The financial report for the week
ending January 10, showed receipts of
\$23.45, expenditures, \$21.60.

The committee elected last evening to
draft a decision in the matter of charges
against Section Los Angeles, Cal., reported
his finding to the effect that the charges be
dismissed. The report was received and
discussed. The Labor News Company
sent cash report for month of December,
showing receipts in the amount of \$1,840.81,
expenditures, \$1,560.51.

Communications.—One from Section New
York, reporting the expulsion for treason
and contempt of Jacob Goldstein, H. Harris,
Oto Thiele and Jane Keep. From Lead,
S. D., reporting the formation of a section.
Charles application ordered sent. From
Section Pawtucket, R. I., asking for pub-
lication of a motion to amend Article II, Sec-
tion 6. Resolved to inform the section
that they must get their credentials before
their motion is at all before the house to be
considered by the N. E. C. From Section
Patton, Pa., reporting election of officers,
and that the section be enrolled in The
Daily People Auxiliary League. Similar
enrollment was reported for members at
large in California by the E. C. C., and by
Section San Antonio, Texas. From Cleve-
land, Ohio, on behalf of Socialistic Ar-
beiter Zeitung, asking that N. E. C. issue
a call to the sections to raise a fund to
meet pressing obligations. Request granted
and secretary instructed to prepare a call.
From Scandinavian Section New York, re-
porting expulsion of A. Stenberg for con-
duct unbecoming a member and for having
attached the section in a non-party paper.
Section Allegheny County, Pa., reported
having enrolled in The Daily People Aux-
iliary League.

Massachusetts E. C. reported election
of new state committee; also about can-
vassing for party press. Election of offi-
cers reported by Sections San Antonio,
Texas; Los Angeles, Cal.; Columbus, Ohio;
Indianapolis, Ind.; Duluth, Minn., and
Seattle, Wash. Adjourned.
E. Katz, Recording Secretary, pro tem.

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COM-
MITTEE.

A regular meeting of the New York State
Executive Committee was held in The Daily
People building, 2-6 New Road street, on
January 12, 1903, at 6 p. m. Albert in the
chair. The minutes of the previous meet-
ing were adopted as read.

Communications were received and acted
upon from Auburn, Watertown, Syracuse,
Buffalo, Rochester, Schenectady and New
York, relative to mileage fund, Lake and
Wallace lists, campaign lists and other
routine matters. Also one from an en-
quirer at Cornwall and Hudson, asking for
literature and information. The financial
secretary reported having attended to the
latter.

The financial report for December was
received as follows:

Receipts.
Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1902.....\$130.82
Dues stamps.....22.32
Lake and Wallace fund.....5.50
Balance in treasury of defunct Sec-
tion Johnson.....1.75
Campaign fund.....3.50

Expenditures.

Dues stamps.....\$70.00
Carroll, agitation.....54.51
Fugate and sundries.....2.53
Balance Dec. 31, 1902.....67.04

The committee on agitation in Queens
county reported that work had again been
taken up there and that some comrades are
beginning at it.

The vote on mileage fund matter was
then canvassed, the result being 196 for
and 184 against.

The committee on pledges to liquidate
the indebtedness on The Daily People plant
then made its report, which was received
as follows:

Pledged.
Previously acknowledged \$388.82. Tim-
othy Walsh \$10, D. Raphael \$50, C. Gold-
stein \$25, L. Ferron \$25, Lewis B. Epstein
\$1, S. A. Levine \$5, E. G. Zeisler \$10, W.
F. Mann \$10, M. Auerbach \$10, M. Roth
\$5, E. Zeisler \$10, R. Roth \$15, Nathan
Goldberg \$5, A. Gollerstepper \$1. Total
\$467.57.

Paid.
Previously acknowledged \$212.22. J. New-
man \$1, Timothy Walsh \$10, Thomas Davis
\$1, J. J. Donohue \$5, D. Raphael \$50, E.
Goldstein \$25, L. Ferron \$25, Lewis B.
Epstein \$1, S. A. Levine \$5, E. G. Zeisler
\$10, W. F. Mann \$10, M. Auerbach \$10, M.
Roth \$5, E. Zeisler \$10, R. Roth \$15, W.
Goldberg \$5, A. Gollerstepper \$1. Branch
Pittsford \$1. Total \$322.97.

Adjournment followed.
Emil Mueller, Secretary.

ATTENTION, BRADDOCK!

Comrade De Leon will speak in Carnegie
Hall, Braddock, on Monday evening, Janu-
ary 26, at 8 o'clock. His subject will be
"Where Are the Workingmen At?" People
residing in this vicinity are re-
quested to assist the comrades in bringing
the workingmen who can be interested in
the Socialist movement to this meeting.

P. C. Tones, Organizer.

ATTENTION, PITTSBURGH!

Comrade De Leon will speak in Moore's
Hall, corner of Second avenue and
Grant street, Pittsburgh, on Sunday evening,
January 25, at 7 o'clock. People readers
are requested to assist in securing a large
attendance. His subject will be "The Trust
Question." All workingmen are invited.

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DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY LEAGUE.

The meeting of the league that was to be
held on Wednesday, January 7, did not take
place as the attendance was too small to
make it worth while.

The receipts since last meeting have
therefore been carried up to January 12,
and they are as follows:

Section Hartford, Conn.....\$ 10.00
Section Philadelphia, Pa.....4.00
Section Vancouver, Canada.....6.85
Section New Haven, Conn.....4.00
H. A. Schoeps, Union Hill, N. J.....4.00
Section Rockville, Conn.....4.00
Section Winnipeg, Canada.....4.00
A. Francis, N. Y. city.....3.00
Section St. Louis, Mo.....5.00
35th A. D. N. Y. city.....2.40
A. S. Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y.....3.00
Section North Hudson, N. J.....2.00
Section Los Angeles, Cal.....10.00
28th A. D. N. Y. city.....2.90
J. A. Anthony, Redlands, Cal.....5.00
8th and 12th A. D. N. Y. city.....2.50
Theodore Treask, Philadelphia, Pa.....5.00
Section Syracuse, N. Y.....4.00
11th and 13th A. D. N. Y. city.....1.00
10th A. D. N. Y. city.....7.00
James M. Harkow, Brooklyn, N. Y.....2.00
10th and 18th A. D. N. Y. city.....2.60
De Lee-Devas, Troy, N. Y.....4.00
John D. Stegeman, Brooklyn, N. Y.....5.00
Section Essex County, N. J.....7.00
Julius Samuels, N. Y. city.....5.00
E. Hendrich, N. Y. city.....2.00
Section Toronto, Canada.....6.00
14th A. D. N. Y. city.....5.00
G. Anderson, Los Angeles, Cal.....5.00
Section Minneapolis, Minn.....10.00
J. C. Anderson, Valdez, Alaska.....4.00

Total.....\$ 184.55

Previously acknowledged.....215.73

Grand total.....\$2370.38

Amongst the foregoing items are new en-
rollments (since the last meeting held) as
follows: Section Philadelphia, Pa.; Sec-
tion Vancouver, Canada; Section North
Hudson, N. J.; Section Toronto, Canada,
and E. Hendrich, N. Y. city.

Henry Kahn,
Treasurer, Daily People Auxiliary League.

MEETING OF D. A. 49, S. T. AND L. A.

The regular meeting of D. A. 49, S. T.
& L. A. was held on Thursday evening,
January 15, in the Daily People Building,
with the president, Aug. Gillhaus, in the
chair.

Credentials were received from L. A. 140,
Bronx Mixed Alliance, for John J. Kinne-
ly, Frank B. Sullivan, and Joseph G. John-
son. There being no objection the dele-
gates were obligated and seated. Secretary
Brower reported that on December 27, with
the assistance of Comrade Francis, he had
organized the Ladies' Tailors' Union of
New York City into the Alliance. He had
seen the manager of The Daily People about
opening a want or out of work column in
The Daily People. The manager answered
that as soon as the local alliances and
branches of the party send in the infor-
mation such a column will be opened in The
People.

Secretary-Treasurer Brower then read his
financial report for the year, and the same
was referred to the auditing committee.

The fair committee appointed to see
about a hall for a fair to be held during
the latter part of April, or the first part of
May, reported progress.

Reports of locals:

L. A. 140, Mixed, reported having elected
new officers for the ensuing term, and sub-
mitted a resolution requesting this district
to try and make arrangements with the
management of The People to have one
column of the paper set aside for S. T. &
L. A. news exclusively. All the members
present at the last meeting voted in favor
of all amendments.

On motion this resolution was received
and referred to the General Executive
Board.

L. A. 141, Cigarmakers, reported having
elected officers for the next term, will hold
a reception and ball on February 21, 1903,
in Lenox Lyceum, Second street, New York
City. This local now meets on the second
and fourth Tuesday of every month, corner
Avenue A and Eighty-second street.

L. A. 170, Lithographers, voted in favor
of all the new amendments, with the
exception of the one to raise the per capita
tax.

L. A. 202, Mixed, holding lectures every
Sunday evening, at 815 Park avenue.

L. A. 390, Ladies' Tailors, requested that
a speaker be sent to their next meeting;
would prefer Comrade Corrigan.

Section New York reported that the
branches were now discussing the new
proposition in relation to the electing of
national executive committee. That at the
last meeting several more of the 51 were
expelled for slander.

L. A. 2394, Shoeworkers, will meet on
Monday evening, January 19. L. A. 274,
Machinists, progress. L. A.'s 42, 85, 349,
358, 388, 1028 absent.

The following officers and committees
were elected for the ensuing year:

President, John J. Martin, of L. A. 232;
vice president, Max Unger, of L. A. 141;
secretary-treasurer, William L. Brower, L.
A. 2304; auditor, Katie Prior, L. A. 2394;
sergeant-at-arms, Otto Black, L. A. 170.

Organizational committee, John J. Hanlon,
of L. A. 1663; Samuel Winkauer, of Sec-
tion New York, and William L. Brower, of
L. A. 2394.

Auditing committee, Charles Rathkopf, of
L. A. 2304; Louis Goodman, of L. A. 141,
and John J. Hanlon, of L. A. 1563.

It was decided, on motion, to add one
member from each local to the fair com-
mittee, and the following were appointed:
Comrades Jacobson, Pomeroy, Scherer,
Schroeder, Goodman, Martin, Fodge, Silver,
Weislaw, Kriska, Hanlon and Pryor.

On motion the secretary was instructed
to call for volunteers from the membership
of the district to visit the locals and to
assist in organizing work.

The secretary was instructed to prepare
a list of alliance speakers and keep same
on file.

The secretary of this district can be seen
at the office on Monday, Tuesday, Friday
and Saturday of every week from 5:30 to
7:30 p. m. Should any of the members of
the district have business with the secre-
tary on any other evening or during the
day, a postal card to 2-6 New Road street
making appointment, will reach him.

P. C. Tones, Organizer.

REMEMBER

"MOZLE"

CIGARETTES

Secretary.

D. A. 17, S. T. & L. A., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

A meeting of District Alliance 17, S. T. &
L. A., will be held at Textile Hall, 1955
Westminster street, Providence, R. I., on
Saturday, January 24. All members should
positively attend as business of much im-
portance will be brought before the meet-
ing.

Secretary.

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CINCINNATI S. L. P.

Holds Epoch-Making Convention And
Nominates Municipal Ticket.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 11.—Saturday after-
noon, January 10, 1903, will survive in the
memories of the present members of the
Socialist Labor Party in this locality as an
event in the history of Section Cincinnati
which should not be soon forgotten. It was
upon that day that the little band of revolu-
tionary workingmen that compose the mem-
bership of the army of emancipation of the
working class from the thraldom of wage
slavery in this city, met in convention and
chose men from their ranks and imposed
upon them the duty of stepping into the
political arena and demanding of all the
political parties there the unconditional sur-
render of the public powers in the name of
the working class.

That this convention was remarkable,
though small, was due to the fact that
since the Kangaroo exodus in 1898, Section
Cincinnati has had many trials and tribula-
tions. At times it seemed that it mattered
not what the active, willing workers wished
to do in the way of furthering the propa-
ganda of the Party, their fondest hopes for
the building up of a healthy organization
were continually smashed upon the rock of
bitter disappointment, not by the parties of
capitalism merely, but by that element
within the Party who cared not to do active
work themselves, but would hamper those
that did care. Now that the recent Kangaroo
move has rid the Party of this element we
must be thankful that it has done at least
one good turn and that is, we will be more
able to judge a man's usefulness in future
by his actions towards the Party than by
what he says.

This convention was held at the Party's
headquarters, 17 East Thirteenth street. It
was the first city convention held since the
section was torn asunder by factional
strife three years ago, consequent upon the
visit of one A. Keep, national organizer.

Municipal Ticket.

The following ticket was nominated for
the coming spring campaign:

For Mayor—Frank F. Young.

Police Judge—Otto Miller.

City Treasurer—Robert Cameron.

City Auditor—William Henke.

Board of Education—Henry Fueber.

Supreme Court Judge—Lyman Sloan.

After remarks and short speeches from
each candidate, in which each in turn
avowed his allegiance to the constitution
and platform of the Socialist Labor Party,
the convention came to a close.

Every member present had come with the
conscious feeling that work of importance
to their class was to be accomplished and
they left with the determination that so
long as capitalism lasts, the movement in
this vicinity will continually contest the
right of the capitalist class to rob the work-
ing class of the product that it creates.

Up with the Arm and Hammer, comrades,
and at them.

MASSACHUSETTS S. E. C.

Regular meeting of Massachusetts S. E. C.
called to order by Secretary Mayo, Com-
rade Keefe, chairman. Seven delegates pres-
ent, four absent.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted.

Credentials were received from delegates
to the new S. E. C. and after passing upon
them, the old S. E. C. adjourned.

The S. E. C. of 1903 was then called to
order by Secretary Ryan and roll call
showed eight delegates present.

Communications were received from Bos-
ton, Lynn, Woburn, Somerville, Cambridge,
Salem, Everett, Lawrence and national sec-
retary. Showing conditions: making nomi-
nations for financial secretary for the S. E.
C. and delegates to District Alliance 19, S.
T. & L. A.; and calling for conference of
Party members of the State, to be held in
the near future, and other matters.

Bills for supplies for recording secretary
and financial secretary were accepted and
ordered paid.

The secretary was instructed to send out
for referendum vote the proposition to hold
a conference of all the Party members in
the State, in compliance with petition of
Sections Boston, Lynn, Cambridge and
Somerville, to be held in Boston on Feb-
ruary 22, 1903.

It was voted to pay a bill of \$5 from
Section Salem for legal services required to
get the correct basis of the Party on the
official ballot in a municipal election, held
in Salem.

The secretary was instructed to reply to
the national secretary upon matter of can-
vasser for Party press, stating that the S.
E. C. had one who resigned and had not as
yet secured another, but intended to put an
organizer on the road who will attend to
this.

The S. E. C. recommended that all sec-
tions should hold a special meeting for the
purpose of trying to get all the old mem-
bers in active service immediately.

A committee from District Alliance 19,
S. T. & L. A., appeared before the S. E. C.
to explain to the S. E. C. the necessity of
putting an organizer on the field in con-
junction with District Assembly 19, to con-
duct the work of agitation and organiza-
tion for both the S. T. & L. A. and S. E. C.

The S. E. C. voted to co-operate with
District Assembly 19 on this plan and put
out an organizer as soon as possible.

The election of the various committees
was laid over for next meeting and the S.
E. C. voted to meet on the second and
fourth Sundays of the month, at 3 p. m.
sharp.

Comrade Stevens of Boston recommended
that the committee should draw up a state-
ment, pointing out the conditions at present
existing, and explaining the necessity of
keeping an organizer on the road contin-
ually, and of sending this statement to the
Scandinavian Socialist Club asking them to
continue to assist this S. E. C. as they have
in the past.

The recommendation was adopted and the
secretary instructed to submit a draft of
statement at next meeting. After voting to
send out the financial report and quarterly
statement, and instructing old secretary to
turn over property, the meeting adjourned.

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BUSINESS DEPARTMENT
NOTES.

With a persistence that should be a
shining example to all militants, Com-
rade Adam Marx of New London, Conn.,
continues to make good in his work of
circulating The Monthly People. This
week he sent us fifty new subscribers,
with the statement that he expects to
reach a record of 310 for the month.
This would be a showing that should
afford the comrades much gratification.
To put The Monthly People into the
hands of 310 workingmen twelve times
in a year is a fine bit of propaganda. Its
value should be considered by every com-
rade who desires to do something to-
ward promoting our revolutionary work.

We have no better means than The
Monthly People of arousing the interest
of the workers and directing their at-
tention to the great problems our class
must solve. The paper is cheap, typog-
raphically attractive, and, most of all,
economically sound. Workingmen now
outside our ranks who are persuaded
to read its pages are bound to become
influenced by its teachings, and must
eventually come to the standard of the
Socialist Labor Party.

The fact that the November issue of
The Monthly People was sold out and
that we are consequently unable to fill
delayed orders has caused quite a num-
ber of requests that we reproduce the
interview of Comrade De Leon by James
Creelman, which was reprinted from
the New York World. Complying with
these requests, we have decided to pub-
lish the interview in the February num-
ber of The Monthly, and comrades who
desire to place bundle orders should do
so at once, as the size of the edition
will be proportioned to the number of
advance orders. Bundles of 1000, \$4;
500, \$2.25; 250, \$1.50; 100, 75 cents.

For the week ending Saturday, Janu-
ary 17, we received 333 new subscribers
to The Monthly People, distributed as
follows:

Adam Marx, New London, Conn., 50.

C. H. Pierce, Albany, N. Y., 30.

F. Bombach, Boston, Mass., 28.

C. Schluter, Boston, Mass., 21.

J. C. Butterworth, Paterson, N. J., 20.

W. H. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn., 16.

T. S. Louisville, Ky., 15.

A. A. Lassich, Lead, So. Dakota, 12.

A. Hanson, Brooklyn, N. Y., 12.

G. L. Bryce, London, Ont., Can., 11.

F. Brown, Cleveland, Ohio, 11.

S. A. Linde, New Dorch, Mass., 11.

W. H. Walker, Seattle, Wash., 10.

Unknown, Jersey City, N. J., 10.

E. Winslow, Fall River, Mass., 10.

C. Peterson, Kalamazoo, Mich., 10.

J. Goldman, Hackensack, N. J., 10.

J. Hanlon, Brooklyn, N. Y., 10.

A. McKoden, Whittom, Wash., 10.

Scattering, 83.